The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,258.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	,, 72	0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
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First insertion, each line	,, 0	6
Second insertion	,, 0	4
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Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1	0

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



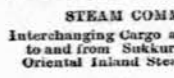
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
,, Muscat	7th	,, Bushire	19th
,, Bunder Abbas	9th	,, Bunder Abbas	23rd
,, Bushire	12th	,, Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
,, Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
,, Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
,, Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
,, Calicut	4	18	,, Masulipatam	6	20
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Madras	10	24
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Negapatam	11	25
,, Colombo		21	,, Galle	14	
,, Galle	7		,, Colombo		28
,, Negapatam	10	24	,, Tuticorin		29
,, Madras	15	30	,, Cochin	16	1*
,, Masulipatam	16	1	,, Calicut	16	1†
,, Coconada	17	2	,, Cannanore	17	2
,, Vizagapatam	18	3	,, Mangalore	18	3
,, Bimlipatam	18	3	,, Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. Irvine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

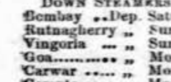
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

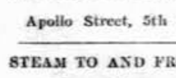
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry ,,	Sunday.	Beypore ,,	Sunday.
Vingorla ,,	Sunday.	Calicut ,,	Sunday.
Goa ,,	Monday.	Tellicherry ,,	Monday.
Carwar ,,	Monday.	Cannanore ,,	Monday.
Compta ,,	Monday.	Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.	Compta ,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore ,,	Wednesday.	Carwar ,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday.	Goa ,,	Wednesday.
Calicut ,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla ,,	Thursday.
Beypore ,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry ,,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the under-mentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

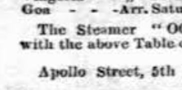
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Varavul - - ,,	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - ,,	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - ,,	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder ,,	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder ,,	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - ,,	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - ,,	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - ,,	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - ,,	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - ,,	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell ,,	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - ,,	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - ,,	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - ,,	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry ,,	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry ,,	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - ,,	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - ,,	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - ,,	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - ,,	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - -Arr.	Saturday	P.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR LONDON.



THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co., Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 25th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.



THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR HAVRE.



THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well known and favourite Iron Clipper Ship "ELLEN BATES," 1015 Tons Register, Captain J. Logan—having made the best passage out of the season,—will sail for the above Port about 15th March.

To be followed by the fine new Iron Ship "ANN MILLICENT," 945 Tons, Captain H. Nash. For Freight &c. apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th Feb. 1866.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNEMOUTH," 1410 Tons, lately arrived from China. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., or to Captain FOSTER, R. N., on board.

Forbes Street, 2nd March 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class ... £60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class ... £45 }
Second Class ... £25 } ,,

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers. B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

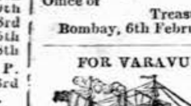
For Passengers.

First Class ... £64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ... ,, 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ... ,, 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

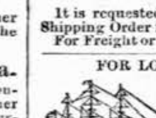


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



THE fine Clipper Ship "BEAUMARIS CASTLE," Captain Gardner, taken up by Government for the conveyance of Troops, to leave this on the 5th proximo, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars of Passage &c., apply to the Captain on board before 12 o'clock, or to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per ship *Becherdass Ambaidass*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mossop will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. J. E. PENNEY will CEASE to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

22nd Feb. 1866. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co., Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, Rampart Row, at two o'clock on MONDAY the 5th March 1866—

To consider whether it is desirable to carry on the Company, or to wind up; and if the latter is decided on,

To pass a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily; and

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share, being at the rate of Ten per cent per annum for the half year ending the 31st December 1865 be paid to Shareholders on and after 1st March next.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders whose names are on the Register at the close of business THIS DAY.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 21st February 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RECLAMATION of a certain part of the FORESHORE in BACK BAY.

Full particulars can be had at the Office of the Company's Engineers at Chowpatty on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders marked "TENDER FOR RECLAMATION" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on the 5th of March.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. WHITLEY, For Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

21st February 1866.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

सिंद परेस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

થાંદ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily, as proposed at the General Meeting held this day at 3 P. M. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-1-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बोमबे प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M.

To expunge Clause 16 of the Articles of Association which states that: "Ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a Bonus amongst Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

To declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—The public is respectfully informed that on and after the 1st March the following ALTERATIONS of TRAINS will take place:—

Present Time. Down	Up.		Future Time. Down	Up.
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
1-0	5-0	Bombay	1 0	6-0
2-57	3-0	Bassein Rd.	3-5	4-5
7-28	10-50	Damaun Rd.	8-0	11-10
8-45	9-46	Bulsar.	9-20	9-50
11-45	6-30	Surat.	12-10	6-20
Following Day.			Following Day.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5-45	9-30	Surat.	6-15	11-0
8-28	6-59	Broach.	9-15	8-25
11-23	4-30	Baroda.	12-58	4-45
12-33	2-55	Annund.	2-43	3-0
2-40	12-30	Ahmedabad.	5-15	12-0

For alteration of Trains at Intermediate Stations and further information see the Company's Time Table, which are exhibited at each Station.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1866.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. } Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.
Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY. *Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. *Joint Managers*—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.) ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Offices:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the net profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

SELLING OFF AT CHEAP PRICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS and OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior Kingsford's OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, for making nice Pudding, &c. Apply to PESTONJEE and JAMSETJEE DOOBASH

Dean Lane, No. 2.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. G. L. F. CONNELL, General Contractor and Supplier, has removed from the APOLLO RECLAMATION WORKS, to No. 1, ARMENIAN LANE, where all future Communications should be addressed.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

RACE HORSES, &c., the Property of the Templars:—*Knight Templar*, late *Smuggler*, thorough-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 7 years old, sound, winner of nineteen Races, since October 1864, at all weights and distances.

	st.	lbs.		miles		min.	sec.
Bangalore with	11	7	ran	1½	in	3	30
Hyderabad with	9	12	ran	1½	in	2	51

Ascalon—Br. Arab Horse, 9 years old. Won Trichinopoly Derby in a canter. Won Trichinopoly Winning Handicap

	st.	lbs.	mile		min.	sec.
With	10	5	1¼	in	2	27 easy.

Won Madras Derby with 10 stone in a canter.

Valetta.—Thorough-bred Bay Australian Mare, 7 years old, sound, splendid jumper, Hack and Lady's Horse. Won Trichinopoly Garrison Stakes, ¾ mile by 20 lengths, in 1 min. 23 sec. with 11 st. 4 lbs., beating *Nusseeb* and *Albemarle*.

For price and all particulars, as to soundness, temper, &c. Apply to J. HUNTER BLAIR, Esq., Madras.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES:

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned begs to notify that on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, the Company will deliver COTTON from Boree Bunder Station to the several Cotton Merchants at their Godowns from 6 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening, and it is requested that all Cotton Carts be unloaded without any delay.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—Under Government Resolution, No. 12, dated 2nd January 1866, in the Military Department, the BUNGALOW No. 1, situated in the Staff Lines, Sholapoor Cantonment, and registered in the name of Nowrojee Manockjee Bandoopwalla, will be exposed for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY the 26th March 1866.

Terms and conditions of Sale may be ascertained on application at the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazaars, Sholapoor.

Terms—Cash.

Camp Sholapoor, Feb. 27th, 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of the Provincial Grand Masters of Freemasonry.

Extraordinary Magical and Optical Representation by the Hungarian Brothers.

PROFESSOR VANEK & COMPANY,

Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

☞ The entertainment for this Evening will consist of some of the most wonderful experiments in Art and Science never before exhibited in Bombay.

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	...Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	,, 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	,, 3
Stalls	,, 4
Gallery	,, 3
Pit	,, 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March 1866 at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY the 15th instant:—

"That Section 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered so as to read thus:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless a *quorum* of Shareholders is present at the commencement of each business, and that such *quorum* shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number, the *quorum* shall be three; if they exceed ten there shall be added to the above *quorum* one for every ten additional Shareholders, *with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum to exceed seven.*" J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 16th February 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.

2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY. NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of Mr. Calliandass Mohundass in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 6th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider the following Resolutions, which will be proposed for the approval of the Shareholders:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857.
2. That Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and their remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
DALLAS, LYNCH & LANGDALE,
Company's Solicitors.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	20 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar. W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following new BOOKS and new EDITIONS have just been received per *Orissa*:—

The Follies of the year. By John Leech. A series of 21 Coloured Etchings, with notes by Shirley Brooks	...Rs. 16	0
Guilbemin's The Heavens. An illustrated manual of popular astronomy. Edited by J. N. Lockyer, F. R. A. S.	24	0
History and Principles of Banking. By J. W. Gilbart	10	8
Norie's Navigation, 18th Edition	12	0
Benfey's Sanskrit, English Dictionary	42	0
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War. By Surgeon Rennie, M. D., 20th Hussars	9	0
All the year Round. Vol. 14, (July 1865 to January 1866)	4	4
A Thousand Miles in the *Rob Roy* Canoe. Illustrated	3	12
St. Martin's Eve. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols.	24	0
Ten years in Sarawak. By Charles Brooke, with an introduction by Sir James Brooke. Illustrated. 2 vols.	17	8
Findel's History of Freemasonry	9	0
The Essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	4	8
Religion in Daily Life. By the Rev. E. Garbett	2	0
Ramage's Beautiful Thoughts, from French and Italian Authors	4	8
Almeria's Castle. By H. Lushington	2	8
Smith's Manœuvres of Cavalry, combined with Horse Artillery	9	8
Miss Biddy Frobisher. By the author of "Mary Powell"	6	0
About Railways. By William Chambers	0	12
Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging	3	12
Dougall's Shooting Simplified	4	8
Selections from the Works of William Wordsworth, with Portrait	3	12
Johnson's Notes on Cholera	2	12
Common Words with Curious Derivations. By Archdeacon Smith	2	12
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Illustrated. By George Scharf	16	0
The Parables of our Lord. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D.	5	12
Le Roman d'une Honnête Femme, par Victor Cherbuliez	3	0
La Dame aux Trois Corsets, par Paul de Kock	2	12
Le Cochon de Saint Antoine	2	8
Le Bon Petit Diable	2	0

New Plays—8 as. each—L'Africaine Burlesque, Caught by the Cuff, Cleft Stick, Paul Pry, Married and Settled, Chang-Ching-Fou, Charles 12, Orpheus in the Haymarket, Turned Head.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.

To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.

To re-elect Directors.

To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
,, 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Equity Side. Late Supreme Court File.

Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, executors of Jewanbai, deceased, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee and Ruttonbai, widow, and Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Administratrix and Administrators of Dadabhoy Cowasjee, deceased. } Complainants.

versus.

Framjee Sorabjee Ghandee ...Defendant.

Pursuant to decretal order made in this cause, dated the 18th day of February 1865, the following Property will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Master in Equity, at his office, in the Court House:—

All the estate and interest of Jamsetjee Framjee Mistree, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Eduljee Muncherjee Dessoy, Dhunjeebhoy Furdoonjee, Ruttonbai, Merwanjee Dadabhoy and Framjee Sorabjee, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, consisting of two Compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Golla Lane, or commonly called Golwan Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 492, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement 126 and 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the heirs of Jewbai, widow of Mudsoodeen Camut, deceased, on or towards the west by the Golla Lane or commonly called Golwan Lane, on or towards the north by the property of Wookunda Doongarsey, and on or towards the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the Master in Equity, and at the office of Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, Solicitors for the said Complainants, 4, Meadow Street, Bombay.—Dated this Eighth day of February 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle, Forest, and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be given, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath-rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st day of March instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, until further Notice, on all payments on account of the SECOND CALL of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE per SHARE on the Shares of the Association made payable on or before the 28th February 1866.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly

NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 15.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 12.

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 6.

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan.* 24.

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 13.

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December* 30.

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 29.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces	...Rs.	70
,, 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces	,,	70
,, 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces	,,	65
,, 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder	,,	80
,, 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4	,,	80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame	...Rs.	35
,, 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings	,,	98

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DISPATCH BOXES.—The undersigned have just opened a consignment of metalic Dispatch Boxes of a new description, containing two trays, with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, two spring inks, ruler, pens, and pencils, &c., &c. The lid contains a partition with lock and key, to lock up a book or valuable papers. The box is not larger than an ordinary foolscap size dispatch box, has strong handles, brass-bound corners, and Hobbs' patent lock, from Rs. 50 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

DODD'S VIOLIN BOWS.—A few selected Violin Bows by this celebrated maker. Prices, nett cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing, the market being closed on account of the holidays.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	40 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	53 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p a	Bombay Bank ...	48 p ct pm.
750,00	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank.	15 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	5 p a	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank... ...	44 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	2¼ discount.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	99 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	12½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London& Bombay Bk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ...	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	3 p ct premium.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	....	Do. New Capital..	2½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co..	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association. ..	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	No quotations.
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	No quotations.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do...	200 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	725 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,300 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	275 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,400 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 .. .. ..
" " " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. } " 88¼
" " " " " 1854-55 .. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. .. .. " 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ... ...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ... ... " 10
Spanish Dollars ... ... " 225
Carolus ... ... " 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 220
German Crowns ... ... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... " 223
Bar Silver .. .. " 10⁷⁄₈
Gold Leaf .. .. " 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.
Dhollera (New load) .. ..Rs. 390 to 400
Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. .. " 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa .. .. " 400 to 405
Surat and Broach .. .. " 370 to 375
Porebunder .. .. " 280 to 290
Veeraval .. .. " 280 to 310
Khandeish (New) .. .. " 410 to 415
Dharwar (Sawginned) .. .. " 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready) .. .. " 425 to 430
Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. " 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Haig, Captain C. T., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Goa.
Greig, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bullock, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on privilege leave.
Saportas, Lieutenant A., 95th Foot, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Langley, Lieutenant W. T., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Thornhill, Lieutenant C, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 3.

Bullock, Lieutenant R., Madras Staff Corps, on privilege leave, to Ootacamund.
Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Belgaum.
Miller, Surgeon Major J. R., on sick leave, to England.
Stedman, Surgeon F. G., on sick leave, to England.
Davison, Major G., Chief Inspector of Musketry, to Poona.
Jenkins, Captain F. H., Corps of Guides, on medical certificate, to England.
Caulfield, Major, Madras Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Caulfield, Captain, 108th Foot, to join, to Secundrabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 2nd March.

With reference to G. O. C. of 20th February last, Major Bragg, 96th Foot, will act as Assistant Quarter Master General at Maunder Deo, until the arrival of Major Mainwaring; this arrangement to have effect from 27th ultimo.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, Feb. 24.*)

Mr. Charles Grant, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant Howard James Barton, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and the Secretary of State for War, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to add to the situations specified in the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, the appointment of Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, as qualifying for the promotion of Lieutenant Colonels to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Thomas Augustus Carey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed the prescribed period of service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and as Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant J. Upperton, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), is allowed leave of absence from the 9th March to the 14th April 1866, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major General James Clarke Charnock Gray, of Infantry, for 3 years, under the old regulations.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant Charles John Walter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Doing-duty Officer of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, for 6 months, without pay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain William Wright Aubert, of the Invalid Battalion, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, for 20 months, under the old regulations.

Lieutenant Alfred James Wallace, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

Captain (Brevet Major) Peter Stark Lumsden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Quarter Master General, for 20 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Skynner Walters, to be Captain.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Augustus Turner, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the 4th European Regiment.—Captain (Brevet Major) John Ward, to be Major, and Lieutenant Malcolm George Clerk, to be Captain.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Brevet Colonel) George Palmer Whish (Staff Corps), to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 60th Native Infantry.—Captain (Brevet Major) William Clarke Green, to be Major, and Lieutenant George Anthony Aufrere Baker to be Captain.

Bengal Infantry.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) William Robert Cunningham, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment.—Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Edward John Richards, to be Major; and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Robert Gordon Rogers, to be Captain.

Bengal Infantry.—Major John Scott Phillpotts, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Cadre of the late 66th Native Infantry.—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Campbell Claye Grant Ross, to be Major; and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Donald Macintyre, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 46th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James John Russell, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) William Badogan Mitchel, to be Captain.

Cadre of the late 23rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant (Brevet Major) George Richard Westmacott (Staff Corps), to be Captain.

Major Olaus John McLeod Farrington and Major Archibald Blackwood, having completed 26 years' service, eight years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonels.

Captain William Campbell MacDougall and Captain Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, having completed 20 years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors.

Lieutenant George Robertson Hennessy, Lieutenant Harry Dawkins Eardly Wilmot Chester, Lieutenant Alexander Shand Thain, Lieutenant Alexander Haldane Eckford, and Lieutenant Herbert Sconce, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon George Vernon Currie, and Assistant Surgeon Lachlan Hector John Maclean, M. D., to be Surgeons.

The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department are promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major:—

Surgeons Thomas Maxwell, M. D., Charles Palmer, M. D., and James King Walter.

The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon:—

Assistant Surgeon Francis Hugh O'Donel, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon John James Trevor Lawrence.
Assistant Surgeon (Brevet Surgeon) Henry Martineau Greenhow, F. R. C. S.
Assistant Surgeon Henry William Graham.
Assistant Surgeon John Elliot, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Beard Farnbombe.

Surgeon O'Donel is brought on the establishment of Surgeons in room of Surgeon Major C. Hathaway, M. D., retired 14th February 1866.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Promotions.

Major Thomas Edward Kennion, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut. Colonel.

Captain Robert Peniston Milbanke Crew, Madras Infantry, to be Major.

Major Alfred Light, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut. Colonel.

Captain James Forbes Robertson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major.

Major William Carmichael Russell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Robert Church, Madras Infantry, to be Major.

Major Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Edward Holbeche Couchman, Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be Major.

The following promotions are made under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonels Brooke Boyd, Robert Troup, John Liptrott and Frederick Maitland.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Late 3rd European Light Cavalry.—Major Lenox James Farquharson.

Late 64th Native Infantry.—Major Richard Nicholas.

Late 49th Native Infantry.—Major John Hood.

Late 66th Native Infantry.—Major John Scott Philpotts.

To be Majors

Late 63rd Native Infantry.—Captain William Harington Hawes.

Late 6th European Regt.—Captain James Augustus Grant.

Late 32nd Native Infantry.—Captain Henry Lockhart Gleig.

Late 67th Native Infantry.—Captain William Bolton Girdlestone.

To be Captains.

Late 6th European Regt.—Lieutenant Robert Stanwix Robertson.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Montague Charles Perreau.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Mr. James Cleghorn, M. D., Mr. John Bennet, M. D., and Mr. Edward Barton Gardner.

It is hereby notified, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, that the discharge purchase money of Soldiers of the Army is in all cases to be paid into the hands of the Pay Master of the Regiments to which the Soldiers belong; and all sums so paid are to be remitted to England through the monthly Casualty Returns (War Office Forms 57 B), in which the particulars regarding men who become non-effective are required to be entered.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.
3 Celestial Empire.........Purdon ......London, Nov. 3.
Martaban (s) ....Tickell ....Kurrachee, Feb. 28.
Lord Clyde (s) ....Moylan ....Malabar Coast, Feb. 24
Glaneur ....Lonnegratte ..Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.
3 Bhima (s)....................Bonfellow ....Aden and Suez.
General Outram (s) ....Hewett.........Kurrachee.
General Havelock (s) ....Kingcome, ...Malabar Coast.
Penang (s) ....McCullum .....Persian Gulf.
H. M.'s Coromandel (s) ..Carew ....Carwar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Martaban*.—Mr. M. Khan; Lieutenant A. D. Saportas; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Needham; Mr. Hearnden; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Monement; Mr. and Mrs. Negroponte; Captain Smith; and 73 Convicts.

Per *Lord Clyde*.—Mr. Donovan; Mr. Branston; Mr. Dennise; Captain Hughe; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, and 4 children; Mr. H. Grant; and Mr. T. Waddington.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *General Havelock*.—Mr. A. Oswall; Lieutenant R. Bullock; and Captain Roberts.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1040 Beaumaris Castle, Gardiner—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
519 Dunelm, Roberts—C. N. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
639 Hollinside, Bains—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 22)
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stochr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
312 Alfred, Norris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Feb. 10)
943 Ann Millicent, Nash—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1119 Astronomer, Thomas—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
936 Bella Maria, Irvine—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1229 British Peer, Garrett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co.
1180 Caribou, Kerr—Finlay, Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1848 Dalkeith, Joste—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1152 East, Callander—C. N. Cama. (c. l. Feb. 15)
1113 Eastern Belle, Hutchinson—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
319 Eclipse, Agren—C. F. Cama & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1415 Ellen Bates, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1643 Ellen Steuart, Lyons—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1179 Evelyn, Boag—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 20)
1327 Flying Foam, Mesnard—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1393 Flying Venus, Litten—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 6)
1165 Gatineau, Cummings—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1297 George A. Holt, Johnson—The Captain. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.
1370 Hyderabad, Harley—Shepherd & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1445 James Sedden, Luckes—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)
856 J. G. Richardson, Kendall—N & Sorabjee. (c. l. Jan 26)
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1127 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
1138 Lady Frere—R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. Dec 11)
243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 28)
1047 Mahableshwar, Homersham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1311 Monmouthshire, Irvine—Roper, Price & Co.
1272 Mirela, White—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
798 Mogul, Hinson—Stochr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
1194 Monica, Hunter—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
1379 Northern Empire, Irvine—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Dec. 30)
956 Peter Joynson, Watson—Ritchie, Stuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
981 Princess Somawutty, Parker—Sir C. Forbes. (c. l. Jan. 20)
1372 Protector, Townsend—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1195 Proteus, Murphy—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1257 Queen of the Deep, F de la Parrelle—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1339 Richard Ryland, Wilson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Dec. 16)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—J. Clover & Co. (c. l Jan. 15)
1151 Romania, Cruickshank—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1398 Sir John Mandeville, Grey—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 11)
1762 Thalatta, Gardiner—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
474 Thetis, Prids—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 15)
680 William Ritson, Brough—John Tanner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
779 City of Tanjore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
399 Fernandes, Chaignean—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 6)
695 Matilda Atheling, Power—Ewart Latham & Co.
678 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb 24)

FOR NEW YORK.
666 Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Williams—S. Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR JUDDA AND HUDOODA.
448 Waverly, Nacoda—Meer Sassoon Mosses. (c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR HONGKONG.
970 Indore (s), Gain—B. F. Cama. (c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR BOSTON.
657 Elinore, Bowden—The Captain. (c. l. Feb. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.
570 Khrishna, Platz—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
828 Futtay Shaw Allum, Grant—Hajee J. Mohmed (c. l. Feb. 12)

FOR AKYAB.
715 Euxine, Devereur—Robinson & Co.

FOR MADRAS.
682 Excelsior, Barton—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
Amazon, Dannberg.
Arnaud, Nadeau.
504 Atiet Rahamon, Nacoda.
1434 Baronet's Family, Richmond—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
624 Beatrice, Thomas—The Captain.
Beclierdass Ambaidass, Mossop.
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co.
559 Bombay Castle (s)—B. F. Cama.
1401 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Celestial Empire, Purden.
1241 Cimber, Bruhn,—The Captain—(coal hulk).
Comorin (s), Taunton—W. Nicol & Co.
Devonshire, Hoggan.
480 Edith, Macbeth—J. W. Wright & Co.
987 Edward P. Bouverie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
357 Esperance, Nicolas—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Euphrates (s), Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Maroolass.
Falkland, Pender.
H. C. Kidston—coal hulk).
Herefordshire, Walker—(coal hulk).
378 Hyderabad, Nacoda—Merza Mohmed Sallay.
1094 Indomitable, Carrew—B H. Cama.
Jane Jack Mitchell, Barclay.
Jannie Oswald, Devine.
129 Jorawar, (water-lighter) Coviller—W. Nicol & Co.
966 Krishna (s), Morrison—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Martaban (s), Tickell—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
Marie et Louise, Londan.
Maha Lukshami, Corney.
Merchantman, Maurilyan.
Mozaffer, Levenzen.
Oriental, Sanderson.
Planet, Nattras.
890 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock.
1185 Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
Sarah, Minto.
Sarah Sands, White.
971 Sir Hugh Rose, Thompson—Hajee M. Sidick.
Stalwart, Wilson.
Star of the South, Moon.
1490 Tynemouth (s), Forster—D. Sasson & Co.
680 United Service (s), Brown—B. F. Cama.
Vickery, Nacoda.
Wellaces, Carry.
732 William Stevenson, Rodeon—The Owner.
848 William Wilson, Welburn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.
940 Malta (s), Hyde.
769 Nepaul (s), Blake.
716 Nubia (s), Miners.
Orissa (s), Curling.
965 Salsette (s) Parish.

FLOATING BATTERIES.
Auckland .. ..Has steam power.
Clive .. ..Has no steam power.
Falkland .. .. Do. do. do.

H. M.'s MEN OF WAR.
Pantaloon (s), Purvis.

BOMBAY MARINE.
Steamers.
Amberwitch ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Berenice ... ... Do. Do.
Coromandel ... ... Do. Do.
Clyde ... ...
Comet... ... ...
Goolanar ... ...Bombay Harbour.
Hugh Rose ... ...
Semiramis ... ... Do. Do.
Snake ... ... Do. Do.
Satellite ... ...
Victoria ... ...
Dalhousie .. ..Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BORDEAUX.

THE first class French Ship "MARIE ET LOUISE," Captain LANDON, having nearly the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail for the above Port end of March. For Freight or Passage apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE'S SONS & Co., Agents.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

WANTED, for two months, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill or the Breach, commanding a good view of the sea, from about the beginning of April to the beginning of June next. Reply with particulars and Rent to Mrs. BELLASIS, at the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Celestial Empire*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain PURDON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Sarah*, from Maulmain, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain MINTO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.
The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise required.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

REFERRING to an Advertisement which I caused to be inserted in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th February to the following effect—"Absconded, about "the 18th January, WILLIAM CHURCHILL HARRISON, late "Chief Mate of the Barque *Dunelm*, and formerly Second "Mate of the *Princess Somawatty*, leaving a sum unpaid "due to SOMJEEBHOY VISHRAM, Esq., for short delivery of Cases of Crackers. Information will be rewarded "with thanks.—CHARLES ROBERTSON, Master of the Barque *Dunelm*.—C. N. CAMA & Co., Agents." I beg to state that I now wish to withdraw the same, and express my regret that I caused it to be inserted, I at the time not knowing that it would reflect upon the character of Mr. Harrison, who to my personal knowledge bears an irreproachable character.
CHARLES ROBERTSON,
Master of the Barque *Dunelm*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINNING & Co.

MISCELLANIES AVAILABLE.

OFFICE AND TRAVELLING WRITING CASES. An entirely new selection of the above by Chubbs, Mordan, and others, is received by the *Northam*.

NEWMAN'S COLOUR BOXES, completely fitted with all requisites; and also, Newman's draw top cases of Colours and Brushes.

POCKET LETTER BALANCES, German Silver marked, with English and Indian Weights, in leather case, Rs. 4-8.

WHIST MARKERS, Chappin's Patent, per pair, Rs. 2.

MESS TABLE INKSTANDS, Solid black marble stands double glasses, Rs. 65.
INKSTANDS, double or single, with or without stands.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CALENDAR—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Friday ..9th 8h. 44m. P.M.
New Moon, Saturday ..17th 2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	5	Day breaks at 5-41 A.M.	6 18	6 6	0 59	1 15	2nd March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 43s. P.M.
Tues.	6	Moon passes 5' N. Sat. 6-10.	6 17	6 6	1 30	1 46	
Wed.	7	Twilight ends at 6-43 P.M.	6 16	6 6	2 6	2 25	
Thurs.	8	Uranus stationary 3-17 P.M.	6 15	6 6	2 45	3 7	
Fri.	9	Moon in last quarter at 8-44 P.M.	6 15	6 7	3 31	3 57	
Sat.	10	Saturn on the Meridian at 3-32 A.M.	6 14	6 7	4 30	5 2	
Sun.	11	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 13	6 7	5 41	6 19	

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the next Assembly will be held on TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at nine o'clock precisely, at Mr. Tracey's house, Cumballa Hill.
The two remaining Assemblies will be held on the two subsequent TUESDAYS, the 13th and 20th March, at the same hours. Notice will be hereafter given as to where the two last Assemblies will be held.
JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
24th February. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Feb. 28
AGRA	Feb. 27	LAHORE	Feb. 27
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 23	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 11	MADRAS	Feb. 24
BANGALORE	Feb. 28	MALTA	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Feb. 26	MEERUT	Feb. 27
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 22
CEYLON	Feb. 17	OUDH	Feb. 24
COCHIN	Feb 24	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 27	PUNJAUB	Feb. 27
FRANCE	Feb. 4	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

WHEN the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank came into existence in the middle of 1864 its Directors indulged in the pleasing dream of making it a worthy scion of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and of its following in the illustrious steps of its sire. Branches were started in London and Calcutta, and a Branch at Shanghai was projected. The Bank, if it were called upon to pay its deposits, will have a balance of cash and "Bullion" on hand amounting to the magnificent sum of Rs. 18,500 to accommodate the trading necessities of its customers. It would have Rs. 18,500 to distribute between London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or Rs. 6,000 to each; for, of course, the Balance Sheet just published for the year ending 31st December last, includes the Bank's transactions at the Head Office and Branches. Such is the end of all its anticipated greatness, for there is no promise, from the published Balance Sheet, that a current of cash will be flowing into the Bank's coffers from the Bills discounted by the public and the loans owing to the Bank. In fact, the whole of the Bank's capital, with the exception of 9½ lacs, is represented by *overdue* Bills, which, besides being overdue, are only "partly secured"; and as it is to this head that the sums claimed in the many plaints presented by the Bank to the High Court last year must be referred, we may anticipate that the amount of 39½ lacs represented by the overdue Bills will trickle leisurely at best into the Bank's till. How is the Bank then to carry on with Rs. 18,000 of available funds, if the deposits were accidentally withdrawn to send, say, into the cotton districts? As with the croaking of Poe's raven, which persisted in muttering its lugubrious "Nevermore," till the ears of the poet ached again, there is a monotony in the burden of our comments on the Balance Sheets of the new Banks, and in the ever-recurring and dolorous cry that each new statement calls forth—"Wind up." The patriarchal faith of the *Times of India*, who expected to find at least two righteous Banks among the new monetary institutions in the city to save its character and credit, must surely now be shaken, as balance sheet after balance sheet is issued, revealing a shattered capital and a miniature business. It is a very serious fact for the shareholders of the Indian Peninsula Bank to ruminate upon, that 39½ lacs of rupees are at this moment lying in the hands of speculators and cannot be collected. That sum is past due; and, though 13 lacs is the estimated loss on loans and bills, it is impossible to say when it will be convenient for the Bank's debtors to pay up the enormous balance (due sometime last year) of 26 lacs. The Bank in the early stages of its career indulged in special self-gratulation, at having invested "all" its calls in loans as the payments by the shareholders dropped in; the shareholders are now compelled to read in the present balance sheet a splendid corollary of the banking wisdom and management of the Directors. It seems to us,—but we are unversed in the practical mysteries of Bank-craft—a highly indiscreet and reprehensible act of the Directors to discount or lend their capital almost to the last rupee till they had no working balance left, and the more so as the Bank was a young one with a character to make.

The bills payable by the Bank amount to nearly 14 lacs, to meet which it must trust to some of the outstanding bills being paid. It may occur to some shareholders to enquire how the reserve fund of Rs. 1,14,800 is represented. Does it form part of the "Cash and Bullion on hand and at Banker's?" If so, the Bank cannot at present meet its deposits, since the Directors propose to set the reserve fund aside to meet the estimated loss. In other words, the Bank can only, at the present moment, meet its deposits by drawing upon its reserve fund, and, if it be compelled to do so, the reserve fund cannot be applied to the extinction of the loss? We should also like to know over what period of time the profit and loss account extends. If we mistake not, the profit appearing at 31st December last is not the profit for the year then ending, but for the seventeen months of the Bank's existence. In the beginning of 1865 a sum of Rs. 2,12,884 of profit was carried forward to the profits of the next year, as it was deemed premature to declare a dividend after only five months' operations. The profits of 1865 therefore would seem to amount to the miserable sum of Rs. 77,308, and it is proper to bear in mind that the reserve fund was not taken from profits, but from the premiums on the new issue of shares.

The balance sheet therefore is eminently calculated to deceive the public as to the extent of the Bank's business. It appears as if the Bank had made nearly three lacs of rupees of profit during the year, but the Bank has done nothing of the sort, and we cannot heartily enough condemn the meanness which dictated the unworthy device of suppressing the dates within which the profit had been reaped. The balance sheet is "for the year" ending 31st December, and it contains the item "Profit and Loss, Rs. 2,90,192-3-10." It is false that the sum there entered is the profit "for the year," as the balance sheet adroitly leaves the public to infer; and we repeat that in this particular the balance sheet is deceptive. Whether to deceive the public into believing that the Bank had been doing a good business as times have gone, or whether to induce the shareholders to carry on the Bank, such an expedient to cloak a year's stagnation of business is a very thriftless one. Separating the transactions of 1864 from those of 1865, the shareholders can indulge in the pleasing contemplation that their capital invested in the Indian Peninsula Bank has yielded last year a profit of scarcely more than 1½ per cent, irrespective of losses, amounting, as estimated by the Auditors, to twenty per cent.

Again, the very small amount (Rs. 55,125) paid up on the new capital, especially when taken in connection with upwards of 4,000 shares having been declared forfeited, is a fact which will not escape the attention of the shareholders. These two circumstances are an unmistakeable index of the faith of the public in the undertaking. Will the Directors inform us if they ever expect the called up capital on the new shares to be paid so far as the shares are unforfeited; and if they ever expect to sell the 4,142 shares which they have declared forfeited? If they do, very few of the present holders of stock will, we think, coincide with them. The shareholders have not an insoluble problem before them with reference to the future existence or extinction of the Bank. They have had half a million sterling lying out all last year at a profit of one and half per cent.; they have sustained at least twenty per cent. of losses; half a lac only of the new capital has been paid; 4,000 shares lie dead on the hands of the Directors; the greater portion of the Bank's capital lies in "overdue" bills; the Bills of Exchange on the credit side may, it is true, be set against the Bills payable by the Bank on the other; but then the cash balance may be reduced to a merely nominal sum by a sudden fluctuation in the current deposits. Can the shareholders dream of carrying on a Bank in such a position as this, and with such prospects as that position suggests?

Now that our races are over, that all the excitement connected therewith has died away, it becomes the duty of the journalist to point the moral which is fairly deducible from the peculiarities of this last Byculla meeting. The prohibitive edict of the Sultan shows no signs of being relaxed, and though it was at first regarded, and indeed still is so by many, as an unmitigated injury to Bombay, yet, as some one says, "there is a soul of good in things evil," and it should be our task to endeavour to turn even disadvantage to profit. The only way to do this is to accept the position, and make up our minds that we are going to have no more Arabs; then we shall strain our energies, as others have done elsewhere, to procure a supply of animals which shall render us independent of the caprice or policy of an irresponsible despot. We look on the constant success of that remarkable horse, *Raby*, as the greatest calamity that has befallen Bombay in this particular department of progress, because it is owing to his excellence that the English mares who have been brought to the post have been beaten. It is not in our province to conjecture the probable birth and parentage of *Raby*, but his style and appearance are open to the comments of all, and we think that even a novice in horse flesh cannot fail to detect his great resemblance to an English or half English horse; and it is this that renders him so formidable an opponent. It is true that in the "Bombay European Merchants' Cup" he was beaten by *Kohinoor*, but we cannot help regarding that as one of those strange "flukes" which often occur in racing, and puzzle the most experienced. With this exception we believe that *Raby* has beaten every opponent with whom he has contended during the two last seasons, both in Poona and in Bombay; and in the solitary instance of defeat he carried eleven pounds more than the winner, over a distance of two miles. From all this it appears that *Raby* is an extraordinary horse, and to beat him it would have been necessary to import either a first-rate Colonial or a second-rate English horse. But these are expensive luxuries, and moreover not easily to be procured through an agent. We are now in much the same position as Calcutta was about ten years ago, except that we have no alternative. We have a few good Arabs; so had the sister city. We can't procure more; she could, and that makes our case more urgent than hers. Yet what did she do? She knew that in Australia, there were plenty of horses who could give all her pretty little desert-borns a stone, and "lick them into fits." She was progressive, and did not ignore this fact, but gave her prizes to those who could win them. She imported Walers to a great extent; not the ragged animals that reach our shores, sent over as a sort of forlorn hope by some despairing owner, but fine handsome horses which showed breeding and strength. Calcutta obtained the pick of the Australian market, and finding that the new arrivals could beat anything in the country, procured great numbers, and began to put such faith in the very name of a Waler, that she at last often got hold of great rubbish. *The Lord of Clyde* was the best Australian that ever came to this country, a magnificent showy bay, of whom it is stated that he carried twelve stone a mile in 1 m. 52 sec. at one of the Deyrah meetings. The progressive spirit was now fully roused in Calcutta, and English horses were brought out to turn the tables on the victorious Colonials. If we remember rightly, Mr. Apcar made the first hit in this way in 1861, when he gave five hundred pounds in England for the mare *Voltige*, who beat every thing of her year in Calcutta. Next year the same sporting individual imported *Gridiron*, who cost a thousand pounds at home. This horse likewise beat everything that entered against him, including one or two other English horses which had been imported on the strength of *Voltige's* success. *Gridiron* might have said with truth, "After me, the deluge!" for now came pouring into the City of Palaces numbers of English horses and mares, more or less good, and the races ceased to be a certainty, so that it was no longer profitable to lay out the large sums of money requisite to obtain this supply, and the cheaper Australians have again been numerously imported. The tendency of all this rivalry on the turf has of course been to improve immensely the horses on the other side of India. The moral we wish to point is "not very long, but strong." Let the next prospectus for the Bombay Races hold out still higher inducements to import English horses, or really first-rate Colonials. Those hitherto brought out have,—if their owners will pardon us for saying so,—not been good of their kind, and they have been very unfortunate, either breaking down in training, or being ignominiously beaten by the redoubtable *Raby*.

That there is already a movement in this direction is pretty clearly shown by the list of horses for sale recently advertised in our columns, among which the gallant little *Dutchman* will be recognised by many admirers. The owner of these horses, himself a first-rate judge, has always been noted for his partiality for the handsome Arab, yet we observe two Colonials and an English filly among his stud.

It will no doubt be urged that these imported horses are too expensive for ordinary use: that we cannot afford to pay a couple of hundred pounds for a pack. If we could, there would be no necessity to stimulate importation by offering good prizes at the race meetings. As a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, so each importation tends to improve our breed out here; and this consideration brings us to the subject of studs, which is, however, far too extensive and important to be discussed at any length here.

It is evident that the number of horses required in the Presidency is yearly increasing, as the country becomes fuller of Europeans, who will not use the regular country bred in whose favour is but little to be said, as he usually has no merit beyond that of cheapness. The only difficulty that presents itself at all seriously in the keeping up of studs is the high price of grain; but have statistics on this point been collected? Are we made acquainted with the prices of the various grains in the numerous districts of Western India? We are informed that in the plains of Guzerat, for instance, a horse can be fed, and well fed, on eight rupees a month, for grain and grass. We should be glad to know from our correspondents at distant stations at what rates they consider a number of horses, say a hundred, can be brought up from infancy to five years of age.

This is a project which requires a great deal of careful consideration before it can be shown to be sufficiently profitable to induce private persons to enter into it, especially as there can be no immediate return for the expenditure. We are convinced, however, that it would have already been undertaken, had there not existed in the minds of many an idea that Arabs would soon be imported again—an idea that damps all eagerness towards improvement, and proves fatal to all attempts at self-reliance.

Let us help ourselves, and, if the Arabs do come in again, we shall find that we do not care about them, except to carry our wives and daughters, and that for pace and strength we can beat them out of the field.

LATEST NEWS.

Private Telegram.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

MANCHESTER, 26TH FEB.

Receipts of Cotton declining.
Fair Dhollera 16d.
Sales 15,000 bales.
8lb. Shirtings 17s 6d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 3rd March.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Rangoon, via Nortern Ports.

BIMLIPATAM, 3rd March.
Steamer *India*, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

GALLE, 3rd March.
Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Benares* sailed for Bombay.

MANGALORE, 3rd March.
Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta* was taken out of the Government dock late on Friday night, and the *Salsette* hauled in on Saturday morning.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *General Outram*, Captain Hewett, to Kurrachee:—Mr. S. Summers, Mr. Tothill, Mr. T. Patton, Mr. S. Parrott, Mr. H. Waite, and Mr. E. Chapman.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last, per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *General Havelock*, Captain Kingcome, to the Malabar Coast:—Mr. Alfred Oswald, Lieut. R. Bullock, Captain Roberts, Lieut. S. B. Miles, and Mrs. Cowley.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd and 6 P. M. of the 4th March: max. 25 hours 16 minutes; min. 8 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 1st, and the United Kingdom 2nd March.

ST. AUSTIN'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Portuguese community was held in the Parochial Hall of N. S. de Esperanca, on Monday, the 19th February, at which resolutions were adopted for the establishment of the above Society. The object this Society has in view, is for the diffusion of every kind of useful knowledge, and of religious knowledge in particular. The Society is to be placed under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay. It was also proposed that a committee be formed, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, three Treasurers, and fourteen Councillors.

IN reference to a paragraph which appeared in our issue of Friday, regarding an accident which happened to the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna* in the Red Sea, it was stated that she had "two plates bent and a slight portion of her forefoot knocked off." We are now in a position to state that her forefoot was not injured even in the slightest possible manner and that the indentation of the plates was of so trivial a nature that it could only be detected by the eye of a professional man. The *Krishna* leaves again for Suez on the 20 inst., with a full cargo and a full complement of passengers. She will doubtless be a favourite passenger boat.

THE first issue of the resuscitated *Bombay Guardian* appeared on Saturday last. The paper is brought out in the old form, and with much the same arrangement of matter as heretofore. Appended is the Editor's opening address, which explains whatever may need explanation. We wish our contemporary every success:—

"No one, probably, is more surprised than ourselves to find the *Bombay Guardian* once more a living entity. This shows that it is wanted by somebody, whatever view you may take of that somebody. In this world bad things are tenacious of life as well as good; there is the Beast of Revelation for instance, whose deadly wound was healed; so the mere fact that the *Guardian* has an inextinguishable life is not much in its favour. To have friends one must show himself friendly; but there is a difference between showing oneself friendly and being friendly; the friendliness which keeps back no needed truth is not always appreciated. We intend, however, to be as amiable as possible. The editor is no longer exclusively responsible (as he was from 1854 to 1865) for all that appears in the editorial columns; and it is hoped that the multitude of counsellors will clothe our columns henceforth with a wisdom and ability beyond the former."

ON Saturday, 3rd instant, at about 1-30 P. M., a native woman had both legs severed by the wheels of a lorrie, conveying a large stone some tons weight, which was being removed from Carnac Bunder into town. All the coolies employed in its removal ran away as soon as they found out what had been done, leaving the poor creature to shift for herself with the wheels on her broken bones. The Customs Wharfinger stationed at the Carnac Bunder managed to extricate her, and carried her under one of the sheds until a stretcher was procured; he also bound up some of the arteries as well as he could to stanch the blood, which was flowing profusely, and when the European Constable arrived she was despatched to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

The accident was entirely owing to the woman's own indiscretion, in endeavouring to pass between the lorrie and the side of the gate with a bundle of firewood on her head, there not being sufficient space to admit of her doing so without touching the lorrie, which knocked her down. The coolies evidently thought she was killed outright, which caused them to run away

The traffic through this gate is very great at all times, and the wonder is there are not more accidents of the sort than does occur.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE FRERE RECLAMATION WORKS.—On Saturday a Coroner's jury was empannelled at the Frere Land Reclamation Company's Works, to inquire into the circumstances attending the deaths of two labourers and a cartman in the Company's employ, named respectively Wakoo Bugjee, Nagoo Luxumon, and Mahadoo Radoo. From the evidence of one Bhagoo Deepajee, a labourer, it appeared that, on the night of Friday last, at about half-past 10 o'clock, the deceased men with a gang of other labourers were engaged in filling baskets with earth, which had been dug out of the hill side, and were at the same time putting the earth into carts. While they were thus working all of a sudden a large portion of earth from above gave way, and brought down with it two large boulders of stone that were embedded in it. Witness was about six or seven feet from the side excavation, when he heard the bellowing of a bullock which was standing in a cart close by, into which the deceased were emptying the basket loads of earth. He immediately knew that some accident had happened, and all the labourers who were working there ran towards the spot. They proceeded to dig and found the deceased Wakoo about three feet below the surface. There was another man by his side, the deceased Nagoo, the cartman, was not altogether buried, as he had been some feet from the hill side, but as soon as he was taken out of the earth he died.

The Coroner adjourned the enquiry till Tuesday, the 6th instant.

ESCAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.—A Mahomedar, who had for a long while been suffering from dysentry, and whose case had been given up by the *Hakeem* as a hopeless one, at length died,—at least, so his friends were led to believe, the appearance of the body being such as might have decieved the initiated much less a *Hakeem*; in fact he had pronounced the man defunct, and preparations were made accordingly for the speedy interment of the body. About two hours after the supposed death, the body was removed to the Mahomedan burial-place, the grave prepared, and the funeral rites gone through. But the astonishment of the mourners can better be imagined than expressed, to find, on approaching the body, for the purpose of removing it to the grave, that vitality had returned. The man had been in a trance;—ten minutes more, and the most cruel of deaths awaited him.—*Englishman, Feb. 26.*

WEATHER REPORT.

(*Report on the general character and prospects of the season of 1865 in the Collectorate of Canara.*)

IT appears that the monsoon of 1865 set in a few days before the usual date. The rains were seasonable and favourable thoughout the collectorate both to rice and garden crops. There was a slight want of rain about the end of September, both below and above the ghauts, but it did not cause any serious damage to the crops, which were on the whole above the average. Fever, dysentery, and small-pox occurred more or less throughout. Fever prevailed mostly above the ghauts and dysentery below, but the loss of life caused by any of these diseases was less than in preceding years. The health of the district on the whole has improved during 1865.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

ON Saturday Captain Robertson appeared in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accompanied with his solicitor, Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Kelly, Hore and Manisty, Solicitors to answer a complaint preferred against him on the previous day by Mr. William Churchill Harison, late chief officer of the *Dunelm*.

Mr. Barton again appeared on behalf of Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Barton, addressing His Worship, said that the charge arose out of a defamatory advertisement which was inserted in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 26th of last month, which was not only false, but did not contain even the shadow of a foundation of truth such as cases of defamation generally did. The defendant was the captain of the ship *Dunelm*, and his client was the chief mate of that vessel, on which he had served faithfully and diligently for a period of thirteen months to the entire satisfaction of the captain, who had given him a first class certificate on discharge (which he now produced), the discharge being effected in the usual way before the shipping master. As the complainant had got rid of the ship he endeavoured to better himself by getting employment here, which he succeeded in doing at Julgaum. Previous to going to that place he had been living at the English Hotel in the Fort. He was present at the dinner given by the managers of the East India Cotton Agency, on the opening of their press at Julgaum, and it was within a few hours after that that the advertisement of which he complained was pointed out to him. In consequence of the publication of which, he shortly afterwards received a letter dismissing him from his appointment, and also several other letters from friends declining to have anything further to do with him, unless he forthwith cleared his character of the charge raised against him in the advertisement. He forthwith returned to Bombay and instructed him (the learned gentleman) to commence proceedings against the defendant. The charge preferred against the defendant was a very serious one indeed, and according to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, (under which it was preferred) rendered the party, upon conviction, liable to be punished with imprisonment for two years, or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or with both. But his client out of regard to the position of the defendant as his former captain, and with whom he had previously been on the best possible terms, did not wish to act vindictively or with malice against him, whom he had served faithfully during the time he had been in the vessel. The term used in the advertisement in question of "absconding" was of a very objectionable nature to use in print, and was such as is usually applied to an escaped convict from the bush or to a fraudulent bankrupt who had fled from his creditors; but it in no way applied to his client. The only object, however, his client had—in fact his sole object—was the vindication of his hitherto respectable character, which he was determined to do at any cost. Mr. Barton then called upon the complainant to get into the witness-box to substantiate on oath the statement he had made.

Mr. Hore hereupon rose and said, after what had fallen from his learned friend, he felt convinced that he could not contend with the facts stated by Mr. Barton, and he therefore offered, on behalf of the defendant, his client, to make a most ample apology and every expression of regret for having defamed the complainant, in the advertisement in question, against whose character he knew nothing. He also agreed to pay into Court the costs he had incurred in retaining counsel, as well as other expenses he had been put to in coming to Bombay, and also to insert in each of the daily papers an apology for what he had done.

His Worship remarked that the solicitor of the defendant had used a very wise discretion in advising his client to adopt the course proposed, as there did not appear to him to have been any justification for what he had done.

The apology having been accepted by the complainant, the parties then left the Court.

The advertisement containing the apology appears in another column.

THAT PETITION "ONCE MORE."

THOSE interested in the administration of justice in this country, and who desire to see the independence of the Bench maintained, cannot but read with feelings of pleasure the spirited reply of the Bombay Government to the petition of the native community of Bombay praying for the removal from the Bench of Mr. Anstey, the late acting Judge.

This able and interesting State document will be found amongst the extracts in our present impression and we all the more gladly give it insertion, because the opinions therein expressed in every respect coincide with those we ourselves hold, and which have already found utterance in previous issues of this journal. Although the petition did not seem to call for any special reply beyond a mere acknowledgment, yet we are glad that the Government have entered into a detailed reply, as it more correctly expresses the views of the Government of Bombay, while it places on record their opinion regarding Mr. Anstey's action on the Bench. On the whole we cannot but think that the leaders of the movement will now heartily repent of their share in the matter, as they have not only been foiled in their object, but have, though unwittingly, called forth from the Bombay Government as complete a vindication of Mr. Anstey's career as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, as the staunchest supporter of that gentleman could wish. Let us however hope, with the Bombay Government, that "when time shall have permitted the gentlemen who signed the memorial to reflect at leisure over the subject, they will exonerate Mr. Anstey from the unworthy motives imputed to him in the petition, and do justice to that learning, ability, energy and independence for which, whether on or off the Bench, Mr. Anstey has always been conspicuous."—*Western Star, Feb. 21.*

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING AN ORNAMENT FROM THE PERSON OF A CHILD.—A Hindoo woman named Suckoo was on Saturday charged with stealing a silver ornament from the person of a child.

The accused urged in defence that the ornament in question dropped from the child's foot, which she picked up in order to make it over to the mother of the child, but produced no evidence whatever in support of her allegation. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sent her to the County Jail for fifteen days with hard labour.

TRESPASS.—Lingoo Nursoo was on Saturday charged with trespassing into the compound of Mr. Robert William Walter without any satisfactory excuse. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined two rupees.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Narayen Bablee was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, of the value of five rupees, the property of the G. I. P. Railway.

A policeman in the employ of the Company stated that, on the evening of Friday last, at 6 o'clock, while he was doing duty on the line between gate No. 12 and the Mazagon Bridge, he observed the prisoner coming towards him with a bundle on his head. The peon seized him, and found that the bundle contained the cotton produced before the Court.

The accused stated in defence that he found the cotton on the line.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sent him to the County Jail for one month with hard labour.

THEFT.—Rukhmee, woman, was yesterday sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail for stealing a knife belonging to Mr. Bond.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Ballaji Vishvanath vs. Dhurma and others.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the appellant; Mr. Ganpatrao Bhaskarjee for the respondents.

This was a special appeal against a decision of R. H. Pinhey, Esq., District Judge of Tanna. The facts of the case sufficiently appear from the following written judgment of the High Court:—

This action was brought by the plaintiff Ballaji Vishvanath against three brothers, Dhurma, Haria, and Bhooria, sons of Wit Patell, to recover possession of certain lands which he alleged had been sold to him by the said defendants by a deed dated Fahlgoon Wadya 7th Shuke 1766, (21st March 1854), and had been subsequently leased by him to the defendants. At the first trial, which was held *exparte*, a decree was passed in favour of plaintiff, but this decree was set aside by Mr. Gonne, the then Acting Judge of the Konkan, and a new trial ordered. At the second trial the defendants, Dhurma and Bhooria, appeared and denied the execution of the deed of sale, and two other brothers, Nagoo and Raghoo, were admitted as defendants, as they stated that they were joint-owners in the lands conveyed by the deed of sale, which had been fraudulently executed by their brethren. At the second trial a decree in a former suit, in which plaintiff had sued one Veindavan Abheram to set aside a decree was obtained by the said Veindavan against the same lands, and in which the alleged sale to plaintiff by Dhurma was declared to have been a fraudulent transaction, was admitted as evidence; and defendant Dhurma was examined as a witness, and he acknowledged that he had signed the deed for himself, and had also written his brothers' names in their presence and by their direction, but that no consideration had been given for the deed. The Moonsiff, Azum Mookoondrao Bhaskar, did not consider the previous judgment conclusive, but held the sale to have been a fraudulent transaction, and that the lands being the joint property of five brothers, the alienation by three of them could not be upheld, as the circumstances required by Hindu Law to make such an alienation valid had not been established. He therefore decreed for defendants.

In appeal the District Judge, Mr. Pinhey, found that the deed had not been executed *bona fide* and for valid consideration, and for this decision he assigned the following reasons;—

It was ruled by the Appellate Court in April No. 219 of 1858 (vide judgment, Exhibit No. 51 of the Joint Judge, Mr. Newton) that this deed was fraudulently and collusively executed, and that no money passed on account of it. Mr. Newton's judgment discusses the value of this document so perfectly, that I see no reason for going over the same ground again in this judgment. The only objection taken to this document by plaintiff's pleader in this court is, that the parties to the present action are not the same as those in appeal No. 219 of 1858. This is so far true, that the defendants in this suit were not then defendants, but this action and that action were both brought by the same plaintiff, and it was against the plaintiff that the Joint Judge decided. The Joint Judge's judgment therefore as to the merits of the deed on which plaintiff now sues is binding and conclusive as against plaintiff.

It has been argued against this decision, on behalf of plaintiff, who is the special appellant, that the previous judgment having been given in a suit to which the defendant were not parties, was admissible as evidence in their favour, and was certainly not conclusive proof of the facts adjudicated; while on the other hand, it has been contended for respondents that the previous judgment partook of the nature of a *judgment in rem*, which determined finally the character of the transaction which formed the adjudication, and was binding, not only upon the persons who were litigants in the suit in which it was pronounced, but on all others.

We are of opinion that the previous judgment, which has been held by the District Judge to be conclusive, is not what is technically termed by English lawyers a *judgment in rem*, but a *judgment inter partes*, and that the rule of law (vide Taylor on Evidence, 2nd edition, vol. 2, page 1298 S. 1495; Phillips on Evidence, 10th edition, vol. 2, page 8, chap. 1, sec. 1; Storkie's Law of Evidence, 3rd edition, vol. 1, page 261; Greenleaf on Evidence, 3rd edition, volume 1; page 673, section 524) with respect to such judgments administered by English and American tribunals, is that they are not, except when they are adjudications upon subjects of a public nature, admissible for or against a stranger as evidence of the facts adjudicated. They cannot be sued against a stranger on account of the obvious principle, *resuiter alias actex alteri nocere non delent*, and they cannot be produced in his favour even against a party engaged in the former suit, because it has been held to be equitable that a person should be benefitted by a verdict who would not have been prejudiced by it. If the decision had been the other way, and on the still stronger ground, that if the stranger had been a party to the previous suit instead of the person who succeeded in it, the result might have been different. The propriety of the rule which prevents a stranger from taking advantage of a previous judgment to which he was not a party, has been questioned by Mr. Pitt Taylor and other text writers on the law of evidence, but no derivation from it that we are aware of has been permitted by Courts of Justice in England or India, and the present case would have been a good illustration of the correctness of the rule if the previous judgment, which has been treated by the District Judge as conclusive in present suit, namely, the execution of the deed of sale and its validity against the persons who executed it. On examination of the former decree in the vernacular language (the English judgment is not recorded) we do not find that the deed was pronounced to have been a forgery and not executed by the persons whose names it purports to bear; but simply that it was a fraudulent and collusive transaction made to injure the defendants in the former suit. Admitting this to be a true statement of the facts, it is no reason why the contract should not be enforced by the vendee against the vendors, if the deed had really been executed by the latter for a good consideration. We therefore reverse the District Judge's decree, and remand the suit to the Lower Appellate Court, that the following issues of facts may be determined on the evidence adduced by either side, irrespectively of the previous judgment in the suit brought by plaintiff against Veindavan Abheram;—First,—Is the execution of the deed (copy of which is recorded Exhibit No. 10) by the defendants, Dhurma, Haria, and Bhooria, established, and was good consideration given by plaintiffs; for the said deed; and, secondly,—If the above issue be decided in favour of plaintiff, was the said deed which is only alleged to have been executed by three members of a family: which is admitted to consist of at least five members and to be undivided, made under circumstances which under Hindu Law would make it a valid conveyance of the whole or any portion of the estate to which it refers, and if so to what portion. The Lower Court will determine these issues of facts, and pass a new decree in accordance with its decisions thereon, apportioning costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—3RD MARCH.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Suddasew Succaram vs. Suggajee Malljee.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 141-3-9, being the money paid by plaintiff, on defendant's account to one Rutnoojee Essoo on the 4th December 1865, being defendant's contribution to the sum of Rs. 556-15, due to him by defendant, plaintiff and two others, pursuant to an agreement entered into between them.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jehanghir for the defendant.

Mr. Thacker in opening the case stated that the plaintiff, defendant, and two others were dealing in hay and other articles in partnership together. When the partnership was dissolved there was a debt of Rs. 444-9 due to the firm, and that the firm owed one Rutnoojee Essoo the sum of Rs. 556-15. The last mentioned amount was paid by the plaintiff to Rutnoo, on the understanding that, if the firm were to fail in recovering the amount due to it, then each of them was to pay one-fourth share of that amount, namely, Rs. 556-15. They failed to recover the sum of Rs. 444-9, and consequently the plaintiff sued the defendant for his one-fourth share, with interest thereon amounting to Rs. 141-3-9.

Mr. Jehanghir contended that the agreement was not admissible in evidence, as it was not stamped.

His Honor—Supposing the stamp penalty was received, then what will be your defence?

Mr. Jehanghir.—Then they must alter the summons. He denied the payment of the money to Rutnoojee Essoo.

Mr. Thacker said that there was no stamp necessary, as the agreement in question was entered into the book of partnership.

His Honor—According to clause 1 of section 1 of the Stamp Act it required a stamp.

Mr. Thacker admitted that, according to the Act, it required a stamp.

The plaintiff sworn—The document was signed by him and his three partners. He did not know at the time that it required a stamp. (Witness, by the order of the Court, paid Rs. 21 as the amount of penalty.) He paid Rutnoojee the sum of Rs. 556-15, and took a receipt from him.

Mr. Jehanghir said that it was not satisfactorily proved that the amount was paid to Rutnoojee.

His Honor remarked that it was clearly proved that the amount was paid to Rutnoojee. The witness produced a receipt for the sum.

Mr. Jehanghir submitted that, in that case, he would not trouble the Court any more.

His Honor had no alternative but to enter a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs, Rs. 15.

Veerjee Premjee and another vs. Sleeman & Co.

In this action the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 375, being the amount of damages sustained by them by reason of defendants' breach of their agreement, dated 17th August 1865, to deliver 20 bales of grey shirting, containing 1,000 pieces.

Mr. Prentis appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

In absence of the defendants the plaintiffs proved their claim, and a verdict was accordingly recorded in their favour for Rs. 375.

SPORTING.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH.

SATURDAY was the second day of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India. There was a somewhat better attendance than on the first day, but it was still far below what it should have been, considering the large number of persons who are supposed to constitute the sporting community of Bombay.

1st Prize.—The silver medal, presented by the National Rifle Association, to be shot for by members of the Association only. Five shots each, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with long Enfield Rifles, *bona fide* Government pattern 1853, having minimum pull of trigger of 6 lbs. and carrying the ·577 bore Government ammunition, which must be used. The shooting at 200 yards must be from the shoulder, and at 500 and 600 yards in the Hythe position. Entrance Rs. 10. Any competitor failing to score 11 points in the aggregate at 200 and 500 yards' range shall be excluded from the further competition at 600 yards. The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize (value £100) at the prize meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

Five competitors entered for this match. The following is the score:—

1st Distance.

Names.	200 yards. 1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Mr. T. R. Booth	2	2	2	0	2	8	4	12
" G. T. Comyn	0	3	1	2	0	6	3	9
" G. Gahagan	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
" S. E. Dudley	1	2	2	2	2	9	5	14
" H. Gamble	1	2	1	2	0	6	4	10

2nd Distance.

Names.	500 yards. 1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Total.
Mr. T. R. Booth	3	0	1	2	1	7	4	11	12	23
" G. T. Comyn *	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	9	9
" G. Gahagan *	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
" S. E Dudley	3	2	2	0	0	7	3	10	14	24
" H. Gamble	0	2	3	2	0	7	3	10	10	20

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* These gentlemen having failed to score 11 points in the aggregate at the 200 and 500 yards range were excluded from further competition in the match.

3rd Distance.

Names.	600 yards. 1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Grand Total.
Mr. T. R. Booth	2	1	2	0	2	7	4	11	23	34
„ S. E. Dudley	2	1	2	0	2	7	4	11	24	35
„ H. Gamble	1	2	0	2	0	5	3	8	20	28

From the above aggregate score it will be seen that Mr. Dudley scored 35, beating Mr. Booth by one. The former gentleman, however, used other than Government ammunition, which was in contravention of the conditions. A protest was entered against his receiving the medal. The point will be left to the decision of the Director, Captain Turner, who was not present at the time.

2nd Prize.—A Cup, presented by H. Gamble, Esquire, a member of the Council of the Rifle Association of Western India, (value £15), for all comers with double barrelled sporting rifles, at three guess distances, from 50 to 200 yards. Two shots at each distance in any position. Entrance Rs. 5. Windsight excluded and trial shots not allowed.

There were six entries for this match. The following is the score:—

1st Distance.

Names.	1	2	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Mr. T. R. Booth	2	2	4	2	6
„ J. C Pearson	0	1	1	1	2
„ W. H. Crawford	1	1	2	2	4
Capt. Laughton	0	2	2	1	3
Mr. G. T. Comyn	0	1	1	1	2
„ Mr. S. E. Dudley	0	0	...	...	...

2nd Distance.

Names.	1	2	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Total.
Mr. T. R. Booth	1	2	3	2	5	6	11
„ J. C. Pearson	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
„ W. H. Crawford	0	1	1	1	2	4	6
Capt. Laughton	2	1	3	2	5	3	8
Mr. G. T. Comyn	1	1	2	2	4	2	6
„ S. E. Dudley *	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Withdrew after the first shot at this range.

3rd Distance.

Names.	1	2	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Grand Total.
Mr. T. R Booth	0	1	1	1	2	11	13
„ J. C. Pearson	0	1	1	1	2	4	6
„ W. H. Crawford	0	1	1	1	2	6	8
Capt Laughton	2	0	2	1	3	8	11
Mr. G. T. Comyn	0	0	...	...	...	6	6

Mr. Booth having run up an aggregate score of 13 carried off the Cup.

This finished the day's sport.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A HINT TO DR. HEWLETT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert these few lines to draw the attention of those concerned to the very great necessity there exists for the establishment of some places of decency on the Custom House Wharf and Pier for the numerous collection of people employed there daily.

Surely the Government cannot be aware of the fact that there is not a laterine or urinal there, although there are hundreds of people employed from day to day, from daylight to dark without once leaving.

It is quite disgusting at times when one is compelled to be there on business, and a disgrace to a civilized Government to allow such a state of things to prevail.

It should also be borne in mind that all the public and private wharves and piers are in the same condition, and as none of the Reclamation Companies appear to have entertained the idea of such requirements on the extensive new wharves under construction, it behoves some one to see to it, as such things are indispensable.

Bombay, 4th March. MUCCADUM.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am extremely obliged to your correspondent, "A Pensioned Conductor," for having furnished an illustration which so fully verifies all I have advanced on the anomalies which the pension regulations exhibit to the most cursory reader. Your correspondent's case is one of many which, doubtless, might be adduced to show that promotion to the warrant rank, so far from ameliorating the condition of a married warrant officer, who had been so foolish as to accept of what I beg to call Irish promotion, by which act he had, unwittingly perhaps, forfeited all the benefits held out to non-commissioned officers of respectable abilities, for good conduct and general usefulness, might, on his retirement from the service, have the effect of sinking him below the level above which he fancied he had risen by good conduct and comparatively superior talents. If this were the only example that could be furnished in support of the proposition that the pension regulations should be modified, or entirely superseded by others based upon just principles, it would be sufficient to establish its truthfulness; but others could be brought forward, all pointing to the same conclusion. The grievances of warrant officers have so often been brought to the notice of Government in the columns of the local papers, without their having obtained the slightest redress of their grievances, that all hope of relief by remedial legislation seems nearly extinguished. All their importunities to awaken sympathy in the bosoms of their rulers have hitherto proved ineffectual, and they know not to what to attribute their unsuccessful exertions. They cannot for a moment suppose that the local Government would be inattentive to their claims, or willingly refuse to recognize their valuable services. And yet it is evident that something must be in the way to obstruct the course of justice, some barrier which even the Government of India cannot remove. The pensions of staff serjeants of the old Company's service have recently been increased to those which had always been granted to staff serjeants of the same rank in Her Majesty's service. This measure had been rendered necessary by the amalgamation, and it is surprizing that an increase to the pay and pensions of warrant officers proportionate to the differences existing between their rank and that of staff serjeants was not made at the same time. If this had been done, those differences would at all events have remained undisturbed, but by this simple act of justice done to the staff serjeants of the old Company's service they have been completely annihilated. Had there been grades in Her Majesty's service corresponding to those in the Company's service under the denomination of warrant officers, this respectable class of public servants would, doubtless, have been raised in respect of pay and pension to an equality with their compeers of the Royal service. But unfortunately for them the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments of the Royal service are civil establishments, and, therefore, although there existed, and still exist, grades in both those Departments analagous to theirs, yet their interests were neg[illegible]cted, merely, I suppose, because their official [illegible]nations differed from those of the corresponding [illegible] desig[illegible]rades in Her Majesty's Commissariat [illegible] ponding [illegible] Departments. The duties of the [illegible] and Ordnance [illegible]s in both Her Majesty's and subordinate grade[illegible]riat and Ordnance Department the Indian Commissa[illegible] What then hinders [illegible]ments must be identical. [illegible] the Secretary of the Supreme Government o[illegible] on the work State for India from carrying [illegible] appears of assimilation to completion. [illegible] later, to me that it must be done sooner or [illegible] and and procrastination can do no good, [illegible] may do harm. Considering the severity of a tropical climate, and its enervating effect on the European constitution, labour should be remunerated more liberally in India than in Great Britain and Ireland, and a life of expatriation furnishes another motive to reward the services of warrant officers with honourable liberality. But such liberality has not been extended to them. They now have the mortification to see that the so-called advancement to the rank of warrant officer is but too frequently attended with pecuniary loss on retirement from the service, as in the case of "A Pensioned Conductor." Had this unfortunate individual, who it appears raised himself to the rank of serjeant before he had completed five years' service, remained as serjeant in the artillery instead of accepting what is by a misnomer called promotion, he had every chance of being promoted to the rank of staff serjeant long before the expiry of twenty-one years, in which case he would, probably, have received, on retirement, a pecuniary benefit exceeding his present pension by £47 per annum. This is promotion in the true Hibernian style. "A Pensioned Conductor's" case calls for a few remarks. Here is a warrant officer who has served five years regimentally and sixteen years departmentally, that is to say, his service is equivalent to 37 years, and what had he got? The pension of a staff serjeant, *and nothing more* ! His acceptance of promotion to warrant officer involved the forfeiture of family allowances, and rendered him ineligible for an annuity, whilst his departmental service, which has been demonstrated by arguments which cannot be disputed to be superior in value to ordinary regimental service in the ratio of two years to one, could not procure him the smallest addition to his pension. I am afraid, Sir, I have greatly exceeded the limits allowed to correspondents, and have, therefore, to apologize for the liberty I have taken, which apology I trust you will kindly accept. Trusting you will give this insertion in your excellent paper when convenient. MILES.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

KATTYWAR, 27TH FEBRUARY.

ALAS! the cold weather is over, and the hot season has begun with a vengeance; so what it will be in another month is a subject we dare not speculate on. The only consolation we have is that, from all accounts, it is never insufferably warm after sunset, so that we can always depend upon that chief supporter of health in this country, a good night's sleep.

A few days ago a party of prisoners that had been sentenced by the Political Agent for various crimes connected with the Wagher rebellion were on their way to Ahmedabad jail under an escort of the 13th Regiment N. I., when one of them snatched a sword from the peon who accompanied them, and killed him on the spot. This was a signal for the remainder to rise, which they did, and wounded a sepoy. Upon this the guard fired on them at once, and shot all but one. This one man managed to escape in the confusion, but he will find it rather a different matter hiding in Guzerat from what it was in Okha, where he was surrounded on all sides by his friends.

In Okhamundul the few Waghers still remaining continue to lay down their arms one at a time. Four or five have been added to the list since I last wrote; besides this two have been captured, and one killed, so that there can be but very few remaining in the island. Where the main body of outlaws is gone to is uncertain, and in my opinion immaterial, as long as they keep themselves quiet. They must be caught if we only wait long enough. Report says that they are making their way to Chota Odeypore, but this is more than doubtful, as they must be aware they will get no assistance out of their own country.

At Burdah Chowkey one line of barracks is now nearly completed, only a few houses remaining untiled. The walls of the other line are begun, and the foundations of the officers' quarters laid; so that although the troops will not be able to occupy them as soon as they expected, they ought on the whole, taking the difficulties into consideration, to be satisfied with the progress made. The headquarters of the Cavalry has now been transferred to Drappha with detachments at Buntwa, Optalo and Burdah Chowkey. This regiment (1st Cavalry) has now had a great deal of knocking about, more especially the squadron in Kattywar; so they are anxiously looking forward to the next relief, when they will most likely go to Poona, the 5th then getting their share of jungle work, after luxuriating for the last four years in the capital of the Deccan.

I cannot wind up this letter without lifting my small voice to swell the general chorus of exultation which is being sung throughout India in honour of Sir C. Wood's resignation, and if the King of the Sandwich Isles has less to say to Indian affairs than Viscount Halifax I trust he will be elected ere long as ruler of that flourishing kingdom.

NEEMUCH, 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE Chief's inspections have come to an end, and Sir Robert left on Saturday last for Nusseerabad. I gave you such a dose of parades in my last letter, that I am sure you would be only bored were I to continue the subject. You must, however, permit me to mention the parade of the 8th N. I. The splendid appearance of this regiment, their steadiness, and the accuracy with which the men went through their evolutions excited the astonishment and commendation of all. The Chief was so much pleased that he had all the officers, European and Native, called to the front, and complimented them on the highly satisfactory state in which he had found everything. A brigade parade wound up the proceedings, and our little station has relapsed into the quiet routine of every day life. Sir Robert Napier has enquired closely into everything connected with his command here, and has followed up those enquiries by personal inspection and investigation, so that we all expect great things from his visit. It is said that great alterations have been made in the arrangements of the proposed barracks, and that the site of those for the Artillery will be changed, but of this more hereafter.

The weather is getting rapidly warmer, and, if we may judge from appearances, the authorities are determined that the barracks shall be as cool as they can be made. A contractor in the bazaar is hard at work making up the kuskus tatties, of which there are a goodly allowance to each room. These tatties are to be of a new kind. A framework, with a roller at the top and a tin trough for water at the bottom, is to be fixed into every door and window on the windward side. The kuskus is to be double, and hanging over the roller; the water in the trough at the bottom insures the tatties being kept wet. How these tatties are to revolve I am not quite certain. I have heard many explanations on the subject, but none, to my mind, are satisfactory. Government expect the kuskus part of the arrangement to last at least two, and, often, three years. Judging from the careful way in which I have frequently seen barrack stores put away, I should think that, not counting the accidents which always happen in barracks, three months after next rains would see the end of the present supply of kuskus. However, I suppose the Audit Department will be at no loss on their account, but will speedily fish up some poor devil or other, and make him re-imburse the State.

With their usual forethought the shopkeepers who supply sodawater (there are three machines here) have allowed their materials to run short, and at present there is not a bottle of sodawater to be got in the place. Fancy those unfortunate officers, Mr. Editor, minus their soda and B. What a state of mind they must be in! I daresay they wish they were like us now, and able to take, and *relish*, their sup of arrack.

H. M.'s 33rd gave the rest of the station a tremendous thrashing at cricket the other day, scoring 209 runs in one innings against 129 on the other side. I fancy that this will be the last match played this season, as it is too hot to be pleasant under the mid-day sun.

The Gymkhana Secretary will soon make his bow for the time, and leave us all to amuse ourselves as best we can.

While on the subject of the Chief's visit, I quite forgot to tell you that his last act was to give a grand "tea drinking" to all the soldiers' wives and children. The place fixed upon for the fête was the Commissariat Garden. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly; the children ran races, danced, &c., and as soon as it became dark, a couple of fire balloons and country fireworks of sorts wound up the evening's amusements. Sir Robert seems fond of children, and it was quite refreshing to see him going about from group to group, asking the parents about their children, and entering into all their little troubles. I only once saw Sir W. Mansfield, but I have heard enough about him to feel certain that he would never suffer himself to show so much interest in the soldiers and his belongings, even supposing he felt it, which I very much doubt.

The Rev. F. Sharpen passed through last week on his way to Nusseerabad. Our respected *padre* lived in hopes of being relieved by this very individual some time back. Mr. Horsfall fell sick at Nusseerabad, and consequently Mr. Eames has lost his chance of relief for the present. What have you done with all your clergymen down in Bombay and Poona? There certainly ought to be no difficulty in carrying out reliefs in the Church establishment.

A party of three, travelling from this station down your way, got a very pretty spill about seven miles from camp. The mules in their "tonga" bolted, upset the vehicle, (which by the bye was a borrowed one,) smashed it to bits, and sent the occupants, two officers and a young [illegible]dy, flying. All were severely shaken, and the la[illegible] young creature stunned. "What came of fair y[illegible] will say. Why, they sent for their it?" you [illegible] the remainder of the stage! horses and ro[illegible]

BENGAL.

WE understand that His Exc[illegible] Presidency [illegible]ellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave t[illegible] towards about the middle of March, on a to[illegible] Nagpore and through Central India.—[illegible]urkaru, Feb. 26.

SOME time ago a defalcation occurred in the office of the Superintendent of Labour Transport, Calcutta. The money was embezzled by the then head clerk of the office. After due investigation, it was found that a sum of Rs. 1,040 was lost to the State, and could not be recovered. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, and His Honor has now directed that a moiety of this sum should be made good by the Superintendent himself, and the other should be written off to profit and loss. This is a wise decision, and it would be well if Government had applied this rule in all cases of embezzlement. No peculation can occur, unless the head of the office is lax in his discipline. The subordinates should be punished, but unless the head is made to suffer, deculations will never cease, and frauds never be put a stop to.—*Id.*

THE Sanitary Commission, of which Major Malleson has been appointed President in succession to Mr. Strachey, will, at no distant date, we believe, merge into an administrative officer as Sanitary Commissioner for the Army, with a medical officer as Secretary. In this way both the administrative and professional duties will be efficiently cared for. There will also be a considerable saving by this arrangement. We consider the appointment of Major Malleson to these adminstrative duties an excellent one. The services of this officer in administrative departments have often been acknowledged by Government, and we congratulate Sir John Lawrence on the judgment he has shown in the selection.—*Englishman, Feb.* 26.

MADRAS.

ON Sunday night last, as a man of the 16th Lancers was walking through the Bazaar, he received a violent blow across the head with a heavy stick. The aggressor was a Mussulman. The Lancer was totally unprepared for the blow, and is in hospital from its effects. The Mussulman is in custody. The man who inflicted a flesh wound on a soldier of H. M.'s. 10th some time since has been handed over to the military authorities to be tried by court-martial.—*Bangalore Herald, Feb.* 28.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE very much regret to announce to our readers the death, at Nynee Tal, of Dr. J. D. Wylie, who some years ago was Civil Surgeon of this station, and afterwards Superintendent of the Meerut Central Jail. Dr. Wylie will be missed by many as a kind sympathising friend and a skilful medical practitioner.—*Mofussilite, Feb.* 27.

WE hear that all Commissioners' Head Assistants are to be made Deputy Collectors. We some time ago advocated that the status of these officers should be improved, and that they should be either appointed Deputy Collectors, or Assistant Commissioners, and we hope for their sakes that the information communicated to us will turn out true.

The salary of a Head Assistant is more than that of a Deputy Collector, whose allowance on appointment is not more than Rs. 250 per mensem. The former is also in the Revenue line, but as his duties and those of a Deputy Collector differ, the position and prospects of the latter, in consideration of his being vested with power and authority, are, as a matter of course, in every respect, better than those of the Head Assistant. It is a hard case to shut the door of advancement to men who, from their experience and long standing in the service, are deserving promotion; and who at present go on plodding for years, without the least prospect of obtaining any addition to their salaries. We cannot avoid hazarding a comparison between their prospects and those of Tehseeldars, many of whom, after serving Government for a few years, are raised to the office of Deputy Collector. Hence they may be considered more fortunate than these members of the Uncovenanted Service, for we understand that the post of Deputy Collector is very often filled up from selections made from such Tehseeldars as happen to be recommended to the Board by their immediate official superiors; while the unfortunate Head Assistant may continue as such for a long series of years, until he either retires, or dies at his post.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 27.

QUARANTINE FORMALITIES AT BUSSORAH.

WITH reference to the Notification from this Office, dated 28th December 1864, the following memorandum by the British Agent at Bussorah, specifying the Quarantine formalities to be observed by vessels visiting the Ports of Fao and Bussorah (whether they have Clean Bills of Health or not), is published for general information:—

Quarantine Formalities to be observed by all Vessels bound to Bussorah, whether with or without Clean Bills of Health.

Immediately on their arrival in the Shat-el-Arab, and before having any communication with the shore, Commanders of vessels are required to present themselves at the Sanitary Office at Fao to answer any questions the Quarantine Officer may put to them, and to get a certificate from him that this formality has been observed.

Immediately on their arrival at Bussorah, and before having any communication with the shore, Commanders of vessels are required to present themselves at the Bussorah Sanitary Office to deliver the certificate received at Fao, and to answer such question as the Quarantine Director may put to them.

The Quarantine Station at Fao is on the right bank of the Shat-el-Arab, about 200 yards south of the Telegraph Offices, and may be readily recognized by a large single spar used as a beacon.

The Quarantine Office at Bussorah is about 200 yards up the town creek, is marked by a lofty flag-staff, and is the nearest brick building to the anchorage.

W. P. JOHNSTON,
British Agent.

Bussorah, the 16th January 1866.
—*Gazette of India, Feb.* 24.)

DOUBLING OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TO BHOSAWUL JUNCTION.

FOR some time past an elabarate correspondence has been carried on between Government and the various Railway officials as to the desirability of doubling the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul or even to Jubbulpore. From the enclosures printed below it will be seen that sanction has been accorded for the double line from Egutpoora to Bhosawul, which is to be commenced at once, and completed by 1869. Although both the Bombay and North-West Governments are at one with regard to the doubling of the line from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, Sir Charles Wood thinks that the time has not arrived for taking their suggestion into consideration:—

From the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Co.,—(dated 16th November 1865.)

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward herewith copies of papers received from the Government of Bombay, on the subject of a proposal to double a further portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Government of India recommend that the line should be doubled from Egutpoora to Bhosawul, and their reasons for this recommendation are given in a letter to the Government of Bombay of the 26th July last. The Government of Bombay, however, state that it has long been their opinion that the line should be doubled, not only to the point suggested by the Government of India, but also on to Jubbulpoor.

They add that, "judging from the great increase in the traffic since the railway was opened, it may be confidently anticipated that the number of goods trains run will soon be very great, and a double line will then be a necessity to avoid the risk of a collision, if the mails and passengers from Bombay to the North-West Provinces and Calcutta are to be conveyed, as they should be, at express rates," and that "there will necessarily be a great advantage in point of time in completing both sections at once."

Sir Charles Wood will be glad to be furnished with the Board's views on these proposals.

From the Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway Co., to the Under Secretary of State for India,—(dated 5th December 1865.)

I am desired by the Board of Directors to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Dufferin's letter of the 16th instant, upon the subject of a proposal emanating from the Government of India to double a further portion of the north-east division of this Company's line of railway.

This extremely important subject has lately occupied much of the Directors' attention, a copy of the letter of the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy was enclosed with Lord Dufferin's letter, having been forwarded to the Board by Captain Sherard Osborn, their Agent in Bombay.

In that letter the Government of India point out that "the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is already very heavy, heavier per mile open than on any other line in India," that "from Bombay to the top of the Thull Ghat the line is either double or about to be made so" and that with "the near approach of the opening of the Nagpoor branch to the Wurdah, and of the city of Nagpoor itself, and the possible completion of through communication between the North-Western Provinces and Bombay in 1867 or 1868, it may not be considered premature to arrange even now for the doubling of the section referred to," that is, the section from Egutpoora, at the top of the Thull Ghat, to Bhosawul, where the lines to Jubbulpoor and Nagpoor divide, a distance of 190½ miles.

Upon receipt of the letter of the Government of India, the Bombay Government forwarded a copy of it to Captain Osborn, and requested his opinion upon the subject. In reply, he stated that he cordially concurred in the views of the Supreme Government, and observed—"I have not the slightest doubt of the single line of rail between Bhosawul and Egutpoora being perfectly blocked with traffic directly the lines open to Budnairi on the one hand and Kundwah on the other, both of which places, I trust, we shall see in direct communication with Bombay before many months elapse."

It also appears by the enclosures of Lord Dufferin's letter that Colonel Delisle, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, considers "the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line absolutely necessary, not only for the section from Egutpoora to Bhosawul, but for the extension from Bhosawul to Jubbulpoor," and it is stated in Lord Dufferin's letter that "the Government of Bombay state that it has long been their opinion that the line should be doubled, not only to the point suggested by the Government of India, but also on to Jubbulpoor."

The opinion of the authorities in India is thus shown to be unanimous in favour of the proposed measure being at once undertaken.

It is unfortunate, however, that it did not occur to any of them to set forth clearly the amount and nature of the existing traffic upon the north-east line, nor whether the single line, as now constructed, might not be made available for a much larger traffic by the introduction, at shorter intervals, of passing places for trains. Upon these essen[illegible] points to a satisfactory disposal of the matter the Board [illegible] nearly in the dark, such information respecting are [illegible] they do possess having had to be gathered from them as [illegible] to the Board for other purposes, and bearing but imperfectly upon the question.

By these it appears that, in the half-year ended the 30th June last, the Company carried 306,089 tons of goods, without taking into account the earth trains, in which 193,695 tons were conveyed, that traffic being strictly of a local character, confined to the Island of Bombay.

Of the above-stated quantity of 306,089 tons, 129,602 tons passed over the line between Egutpoora and Bhosawul, 97,418 tons being public merchandise, and 32,184 tons the Company's materials.

To carry that quantity of goods, five trains each way were run (Sundays excepted) throughout the working season, giving an average load of 83 tons per train, but, as the bulk of the traffic goes westward to Bombay, this average affords no fair idea of the weight carried in each of the trains up to Bombay.

The earnings in respect of the 306,089 tons amounted to £224,194. A proportion of this, however, is due to the carriage of the same goods over other parts of the line, but making ample allowance for such proportion, it is probable that the balance was equal to a mileage receipt of £26 per week. Adding to this the receipt from passenger traffic, the total mileage receipts for the section of the line in question cannot be reckoned as having been at a lower rate for the last half year than £39 per week, the receipts of the whole line for the same period having been equal on the average to Rs. 397-5, or say £39 per mile per week.

In his letter to the Bombay Government above referred to Captain Osborn explained that in the last half-year the receipts upon the north-east line were not as high as they might have been, owing to a variety of causes having prevented the Company from receiving all the traffic which would have been brought to the Railway, and that "a vast quantity of merchandise" was in consequence sent on by the roads in native carts. He estimated the loss which the Company thereby suffered at as much as 30 per cent. upon the traffic receipts from March to July.

Reviewing these circumstances, and bearing in mind the recent increase of the goods rates, the Board believe that the traffic receipts upon the line between Egutpoora and Bhosawul will be found to average not less than £35 per mile per week for the current year.

To meet the increased traffic expected in the current season, six goods trains are now being run daily each way (Sundays excepted) between Egutpoora and Bhosawul, instead of five, as in last season. One regular passenger train each way per day is found at present to be sufficient for that district, so that each working day 14 trains are now run there.

Upon the 190½ miles from Egutpoora to Bhosawul, there are 14 stations, giving an average distance between each of 13½ miles. The greatest distance between any two of these stations is 19½ miles, from Nassick to Niphar, and the least distance is 5½ miles, from Egutpoora to Ghotee.

It is obvious that to work 14 trains daily over 190 miles of single line of railway, the gradients of which, in many parts, are very heavy, with so few intermediate stations as now exist for passing the trains, requires the activity, carefulness, and correct judgment of all engaged in the operation, in order to secure the safe and punctual working of the trains, and any accident causing the stoppage or retarding the progress of any one train may operate so as to delay and throw into confusion the working of the whole of the trains of the day, and to increase the risk of collision.

These evils might, no doubt, be mitigated by increasing the number of passing places, but such a plan involves considerable expenditure both in the first cost of the passing places and in their subsequent maintenance and management. To afford any very appreciable relief, they would probably have to be established as close as every five miles. Such a measure could, however, only be regarded as a makeshift; and the Board do not think that it could, in the state of the traffic as already developed upon the north-east line, be accepted as postponing the necessity of at once determining upon the larger question of doubling the line throughout from Egutpoora to Bhosawul.

Unfortunately no standards exists by which the capacities of a single line of railway for traffic can be satisfactorily tested, but judged by that of gross traffic receipts, the Board observe that Mr. Rendel and Mr. Power, the Engineers of the East Indian Railway, in their joint report, which was published with the last half-yearly report of the Directors to the shareholders of that Company, assume a receipt of £40 per mile per week as being "practically as much on an average as the line will safely carry until it is doubled up to Allahabad."

This line, it must be remembered, is of a flatter, and therefore of a more favourable character throughout than the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for being worked as a single line. Yet the amount stated is only £5 per mile in excess of what the Board show above they have reason to expect will be the average mileage receipts upon the Egutpoora to Bhosawul Section for the current year.

The view of Mr. Rendel and Mr. Power therefore seems to confirm the opinions formed by the authorities in India of the necessity of at once deciding to double the line from Egutpoora to Bhosawul, and if the matter rested there, the Board would hesitate before declining to accede to the proposition having regard to the steady increase in receipts, which all Railway experience shows may be looked for with the continued working of a line; or to make the view which the Board entertain more clear, it is even doubtful to them whether enough has not already been shown to establish that the local traffic of the district, as far as the line has been opened, will not be sufficient of itself to necessitate very shortly the doubling of the line as far as Bhosawul. But when the Board remember that at Bhosawul the traffic of two lines running through distinct districts will be concentrated; that one of those lines will open up through communication with Calcutta and with the Central and Upper Provinces of India, while the other will serve the most extensive cotton field in India, a province, at the same, otherwise of great fertility, and with a large and energetic population, and that thus, practically, the single line would have to receive at Bhosawul the traffic of a double line, extending some 300 miles beyond it, they feel that to carry the traffic efficiently and with safety, and the greatest economy, a double line will be essential between Egutpoora and Bhosawul. The Board are therefore of opinion that it is to the interest as well of the Company as of the Government and the public, that no avoidable delay should occur in undertaking its construction, as using the utmost expedition it will probably be found impossible to complete the double line by the time the line is completed to Jubbulpoor.

The course which the Board would now propose to take is indicated in the copy of the letter to the Agent, No. 260, sent herewith for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I am, however, instructed to point out that the estimate upon which the increase of the capital to £16,000,000 was lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State does not provide for this work, and that it will become necessary hereafter, when the Board have ascertained the probable cost, to make provision for the requisite additional capital.

From the Secretary to the G. I. P. Railway to the Agent at Bombay,—(dated 1st December 1865.

The Board have had under consideration the proposition of the Supreme Government to double the line between Egutpoora and Bhosawul, brought to their notice by para. 11 of your letter of the 8th September, of 1865, and they have communicated their views in the matter to the Secretary of State in reply to a letter which he addressed to them upon the subject.

I am instructed to inform you that the Board agree in the opinion that the time has arrived when it is expedient to take measures for doubling that further section of the line.

I am therefore to request you to furnish me, as soon as possible, with a report by the Chief Resident Engineer, showing the state of the exising single line, what extra works will have to be undertaken, in order to complete it as a double line; the description and quantity of the permanent way, and other materials, which will be required; the amount which it is estimated the work complete will cost per mile; and the length of time it will occupy constructing. The Board would like such arrangements to be made as would, if possible, secure its completion as a double line simultaneously with the opening of the line to Jubbulpoor.

You will forward to me, at the same time, an Indent for the permanent way and other materials, as may be sanctioned by the Bombay Government.

Before the completion of the doubling, it may be desirable to provide additional passing places for trains intermediately to the existing stations. In calling your attention to the Board's views upon this point, as contained in my letter of the 11th November 1864 to the late Committee, I am to request that you will at once consider how far it may be expedient to establish such extra passing places, and take the necessary measures, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, for bringing them into operation, reporting your proceedings to the Board.

From the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary to the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Co.,—(dated 14th December 1865.)

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, with the enclosed draft of a letter to your Company's Agent at Bombay, relative to the proposed doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Egutpoora to Bhosawul. In reply I am to state that Sir Charles Wood approves the course which the Directors desire to take in the matter as indicated in the draft letter to the Agent. That letter may accordingly be forwarded.

I am to add that since the date of the last communication from this Office to the Directors on the subject, a further despatch has been received from the Government of Bombay, together with an enclosure from the Government of the North-West Provinces, both of which Governments are agreed in thinking that the line from Bhosawul to Jubbulpoor also should be doubled at once. Sir Charles Wood will, however, inform the Bombay Government that, in his opinion, the time has not arrived for taking their suggestion into consideration.

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India P. W. Dept., to the Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay in the P. W. Dept., Railway Branch,—(dated 13th February 1866.)

With advertence to despatch dated 15th December 1865, from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay, intimating that the completion of the doubling of the north-east extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as far as Bhosawul Junction, has been authorized, I am directed to request with reference to the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the measure, (viz, to have it completed by the time (1869) the line is open to Jubbulpoor, merely providing meanwhile additional passing places for trains, intermediately to the existing stations) that the subject may be carefully considered with the more complete information available to the Government of Bombay, and, if it should appear (as the Government of India is inclined to think) that nothing short of the immediate doubling of this section will meet the requirements of the rapidly growing traffic, that the Governor in Council will address the Secretary of State accordingly without loss of time.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. V.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(From the Pioneer, Feb. 20.)

14TH FEBRUARY 1866.

DEAR JACK,—When you receive a letter from me, and after you have perused its contents with, I hope, some pleasure to yourself, what feeling comes uppermost in your heart, and what thought is it that so speedily passes through your mind, marring the delight which has been afforded by the intercommunion of my brain with yours? Does not your prophetic soul intuitively recognise the painful fact that my epistle must be answered sooner or later, and is not that remembrance of a future boredom a bitter drop in your pleasure-cup? Then, if to you, living in a land replete with piquant items of chit-chat, letter-writing be a profound nuisance, what must it be to me—a poor expatriated Briton—hanging on to life in this dreary dismal Nowshera? You have balls, dinner-parties, croquet gatherings, *crim. con.* cases, divorce suits, turf-scandals, *on dits* of the *demi-monde*, elopements and divers other interesting events to chronicle; I have only the weather, the weariness of life, and the wish for death to relate. For example, our amusements at Nowshera—what are they? To walk long distances over stony ground through a hideously barren country, and to return in triumph when you have gained your object of being so thoroughly fatigued that you can go to sleep at once; to go out rowing on the river in a leviathan boat, and to find that an hour's pulling has only resulted in blistered hands and strained sinews; to walk forth gun in hand, in quest of game, and to see but one owl after a hard day's work; to play cricket on a ground covered with some leguminous produce of the cabbage description, and to attend daily parade with a monotonous pretence at being enthusiastic in your vocation. Such are the chief pleasures of our lives, varied at times by the advent of a stranger (who is made a lion of during his stay), and occasionally by the passage of a Dak Gharree along the Grand Trunk Road, an exciting event which causes every one to rush out of their quarters in hope of seeing such a phenomenon. We also wile away a part of our spare time in the manner invented by a genius when on detachment in Ireland, by dropping sticks and straws over one side of the bridge of boats, and then rushing to the other side to see them come through, and we have become great adepts in the high science of making "ducks and drakes" on the river, by skimming flat stones over its muddy surface. Perhaps you will say that these are the ordinary amusements of life in India, and that I should not therefore complain of finding all barren, from Dan to Beersheba, since it is by my own election that I pass the best days of my existence in the land of monotony and *ennui*. Granted, most sapient Jack, granted in full, but, nevertheless, there is a decided difference between the pleasures of life as exhibited at Nowshera, and those found in other Indian Cantonments.

In most places there is plenty of social enjoyment to be had for the asking; plenty of cheerful festivities to gild the bars of our prison-house; plenty of people with whom to laugh and chat over the affairs of the world, and lots of open-air amusements wherewith to invigorate the human form divine. Here there are none of these good things; no society of any sort, no companionship, no festive gatherings, and last and worst, no chance of a flirtation. You think that the absence of this last source of enjoyment is rather fortunate, for you consider—being married and done for—that flirting is very wrong? Well, it may be; I am not one of the godly, nor do I understand the ethical side of the question, but I know for certain that a passing flirtation is a very pleasant affair, and I only wish that I had a chance of being immersed in a tendresse at the present moment. Of course you'll declare that I am morally blind when I say that, for the life of me, I cannot see a scintillation of wickedness in a downright flirtation, which, to my mind, is the very salt of life, the prime relief from the common-place cares and troubles of this dreary world. Well, granted that I am blind, where is the use of endeavouring to restore my moral eyesight, if by so doing you destroy my pleasure? I don't want to think flirting such a very dreadful and abominable thing, and I won't look on it in that light, preach as you may; it perhaps has a *soupçon* of naughtiness about it, but that only gives it piquancy—just as in our boyhood we delighted more in stealing apples than in receiving them as gifts—but I will not admit that it is too monstrously wicked even for the pastime of a worldling like myself. For what is a flirtation after all? A mere bit of sword-play with buttons on the foils, an affectation of love, a game of whist without the ace of trumps, a sentimental sham, a method of killing time agreeably, a gorgeous scene in an extravaganza, a mirage of passion. Cicisbes flirts with Donna Maria; they talk nonsense; they pretend to desperate love; they see the sun, moon and stars in each other's eyes; they hear the music of the spheres in each other's voice; they separate, and they flirt again as they had flirted before. Perhaps you ask, "If Donna Maria had a husband, how then?" Well, that is the worthy Don's look out, not mine; I am a bachelor, and if the charming Maria feels that the whole of her capacious heart is not occupied by her very estimable but rather dull husband, I may as well take temporary lodgings in the vacant chambers as leave them for another more unscrupulous man. I look upon it that the heart of a flirt, whether male or female, is a species of hotel, tenanted first by one passion and then by another, and I think that there is no more harm in becoming a temporary occupant of the empty rooms, than in putting up for a few days at the Grosvenor.

But to return to my muttons—the pleasure and pastimes of Nasty Nowshera. When I was in London, I looked upon Sunday as a day of heavy discomfort and weariness, for there was nothing to be done in the daytime excepting a conventional attendance at Church, and a prowl on the promenades in Hyde Park or the Zoological Gardens, where a fellow always met the same people smiling and bowing to each other in the same way week after week. Then at nights, the dullness was still more intense, for after reading *Bell's Life* and the *Saturday Review* there was no species of amusement open to an enterprising genius, unless he went forth into the streets and chaffed those dear old women who keep peripatetic coffee-stalls, and who have such peculiar views of life, that it is quite refreshing for a *blaze* fellow to chat with them occasionally. But at Nowshera, Sunday is indeed a day of penance and mortification of the flesh; we go to Church in the morning and sit shivering with fright and with cold whilst the preacher pours down on our heads chilly torrents of comfortless doctrine; we tremble with fright because we know that the foundations of the Church are in such an insecure state that the Bishop refused to consecrate a building which might be knocked down by the first earthquake, and our teeth chatter with cold, because the sacred edifice is so constructed that the icy winds career through it in all directions without let or hindrance, whilst our poor feet are frozen by resting on the uncarpetted pavement. After Church has been duly endured, our pleasures for the day are over; we have no *Saturday Review* to cheer our hearts with dainty sneers and polished sarcasms, our billiard-table is closed for the day, and conventional morality proscribes a resort to whist. So in order to pass the time in a pious, seemly manner, we hold sweet converse with one another, and, as interesting topics are scarce in this country, we gain a little amusement and, I hope, a little instruction, by canvassing the foibles and peccadilloes of our friends, and thence gradually branch off into the wide ocean of scandal. Then some one tells a fully-flavoured anecdote, then some one caps it with another of still rare *gôut*, then each in his turn strikes the shuttlecock of conversation with the battledore of impropriety, and thus we pass the evening in a much more profitable, intellectual and righteous manner than if we had been profanely knocking the ungodly balls about on the wicked billiard-table

Not far from the Church stands the grave-yard, a square enclosure surrounded by a dwarf wall, containing a variety of those charmingly artistic monuments which it is the delight of the sorrowing Briton to erect in memory of his departed relatives and friends, and in token of the immensity of his own grief. This Golgotha of ours is of such an uninviting aspect that no one who had once seen it would think of dying at Nowshera if he could possibly help it, and the most determined suicide would, after gazing on the hideous place, cast away his lethal weapons and stick to life as the Woods and the Greys do to place. In it there is not a single shrub, not a blade of grass, not an atom of verdure; its purpose is unconcealed by any of those ornaments, such as green banks, shady paths, dense thickets, winding walks and thick trees, with which modern cemeteries are generally beautified; it announces in the most uncompromising manner that it is intended to contain that for which there is no further use in the world, and it is altogether as suggestive and as ugly in its details as that dreadful Necropolis at Woking. It is also a remarkable fact—one only to be accounted for by the Doctors—that the road to our grave-yard comes straight from our hospital, which must be a pleasant idea for the contemplation of any patients near the point of death.

But the greatest and most unbearable difference between Nowshera and all other Mofussil Stations lies in the description of its habitations for officers of other Cantonments. We live in separate bungalows surrounded with trim, neatly-kept gardens, and the privacy of our residencies is so perfect that a man knows no more of his next neighbour's doings and sayings than a fellow does of the people who exist on his right hand or on his left hand in a London street. Here we are doomed by the powers that be, to inhabit quarters in certain barrack-like edifices that are in close proximity to the buildings occupied by the men, and our rooms are so constructed that each syllable breathed in one quarter is very distinctly audible in the next—a peculiarity which is rather objectionable when your next-door neighbour is given to singing festive hymns with outrageously loud choruses during the silent watches of the night. As for privacy, that is altogether mythical, for the instant a man steps out of his room, he is in the public verandah through which he has merely a right of way in common with the rest of mankind, and as for gardens, they are replaced by a slice of Arabia Petrea in front of the barrack and a ditto ditto behind it. But the greatest nuisance of all to a meditative, studious philosophic vagabond like myself is that, in quarters, a fellow is constantly being disturbed by the exit and entrances of those restless spirits who, having no way of killing time, are in the habit of dropping in on their acquaintances for an hour or two's chat, never imagining any one can have more work to do than they themselves have. Thus, whilst writing this very letter, I have been interrupted half a score of times: Chesterton burst into my room, and wanted me to join him, without a minute's delay, in a game of croquet; Crabbleton sat by the fire, smoked several pipes, moistened his clay after the manner of King Artaxominous, and bemoaned his fate "for a full hour by Shrewsbury clock;" Pinklie wanted my advice about his monetary affairs, which are so gloriously and wonderfully involved that Œdipus himself could not find a clue to their disentanglement; Winker confided to me his hopeless love for "the finest girl in the world, sir, and with heaps of tin," and wanted to know how he should win this paragon, in spite of her being desperately enamoured with and engaged to handsome Jack Montressor: and softly held forth on the iniquities of the days in which we live. Now, I leave it to you, Jack, whether such annoyances are not enough to make any man hate life in quarters, and more especially one who, like myself, came to India to avoid the same style of Spartan publicity of existence in England, and to replace it by the comforts and the privacy of a Bungalow!

"Hallo, what's up?" "Please, sir," says Scamp, my batman; "it's only young Muster Noggles a teaching his pony to jump in the verander, and he's been and come down a reg'lar buster, and there's a lot of glass smashed in your winder by his head goin' through it, and he's cut his face dreadful." Bless the young man; I suppose that I must go out and see whether he is "kilt entirely," as the accident has happened in front of my room. Oh, the joys and delights of living in quarters! By-bye from thine,

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A CHURCH MEETING.

(From the Scotsman.)

ON Tuesday, 24th January, a public meeting of the friends of the Church of England was held in the Music Hall, Birkenhead, "to express their opinion on the attempt now being made in several churches to introduce Romish worship into the Church of England." The hall was densely crowded. Speeches were made by several of the clergy and laity, and resolutions were proposed for the presentation of memorials from the clergy to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of petitions from the laity to both Houses of Parliament, praying for their interference for the suppression of the innovations complained of. An amendment was moved by the Rev. J. S. Boucher, Principal of Carnarvon College, to the effect that the proposed course would be not only uncharitable and impertinent, but an infringement of their boasted religious liberty. An exciting scene ensued. The rev. gentleman on rising was met with cries of "No" and "Turn him out," and several of the clergymen on the platform, especially the Rev. Mr. Clementson, showed signs of great excitement. There were a few counter cries of "Fair play;" and the Rev. Mr. Boucher, amidst considerable confusion, proceeded to say that the placard calling the meeting said "Romish worship." It was an old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and then hang him." (Great confusion.) He did not think it a great compliment to the audience, in as much as those who got up the meeting had given a dog a bad name, and then they asked them (the audience) to come and hang him. (Laughter and uproar.) A great deal had been said about Romish worship, but how did they know it was Romish worship? (Here a scene of great confusion ensued, in which the Rev. Mr. Clementson, whose excitement seemed to be increasing as the Rev. Mr. Boucher proceeded with his speech, exclaimed several times, "Oh, oh," and "Nonsense." "Sit down" was also shouted from several parts of the building.) The Rev. Mr. Boucher, who calmly waited till the storm which had been raised had subsided, said he was thoroughly ashamed to think that so many of his clerical brethren were met, and what to do? Why, to hound on the laity to join the hue and cry against their own brethren. (Great uproar, in the midst of which the Rev. Mr. Clementson vociferated, "Black sheep," "Traitors," "Wolves.") He (Mr. Boucher) thanked God that he was not an evangelical clergyman. (A voice—"You are out of your mind.") Who were those who were denounced? (Uproar.) They were called High Churchmen. And why? Two hundred years ago a man who was not much of a High Churchman himself said, "High Churchmen were so called because they took a high view of Chirst as the Head of the Church, and high views of the Church because it was the body of Chirst." High Churchmen were the men of progress, and had effected all the improvements of the day. (Laughter and groans.) He appealed to facts, and those were stubborn things. Who had restored and beautified all the churches but the High Churchmen? (Cries of "No.") Who had improved their Church music? (Loud laughter.) Who had preached the gospel to the poor? Who had thrown open the churches free to the poor? Who but the High Churchmen? (Uproar and laughter.) Who were they who denounced them? Why, the men who were the last to make their appearance in the church. They were the men who allowed their curates to preach the prayers, and then they appeared to preach the sermon. (Groans, and cries of "Turn him out.") He then proceeded to move, as an amendment, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not only uncharitable and impertinent"—here Mr. Boucher's voice was drowned in the uproar that ensued, several of the clergy on the plat-form joining with the audience in interrupting the speaker. The Rev. Mr. Clementson exclaimed, "Do not hear the amendment," and the Rev. Dr. Blakeney had to use some slight force to keep him on his chair. The chairman at length appealed for a hearing for the speaker, and the Rev. Mr. Boucher then coolly ejaculated, "And this is evangelicalism! This is evangelicalism!" Amidst further interruption and threats to be turned out, he moved the following amendment:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not only uncharitable and impertinent for any one congregation to interfere with or pronounce on the mode of worship adopted by any other, but a dangerous infringement of that civil and religious liberty which is alike the birthright and boast of every Englishman." Mr. A. M. Watson seconded the amendment, but only about twenty hands were held up in its favour; and Dr. Bayley's motion—to the effect that the ritual now introduced into several churches in London and elsewhere was inconsistent with the formularies of the Church of England—was carried amidst great applause, followed by several rounds of Kentish fire.

THE ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND THE NEGRO.

(From the Scotsman.)

AT a crowded meeting of the Anthropological Society, held at St. James's Hall, London, on February 1st, Captain Bedford Pim read a paper entitled "The Negro at Home and Abroad," in reference to the insurrection of negroes in Jamaica. Captain Pim said there was only one opinion as to the innate cruelty of the negro, his sensuality, his brutality under the influence of superstition or when excited or misled, his inbred sloth; in short, the almost total absence of those attributes which enables other races of mankind to advance in civilisation. Captain Pim contended broadly for the right of civilised man to compel inferior black races to work. The ancient custom, he said, amongst civilised people of enslaving each other must not be confounded with negro slavery; the "institutions" were widely different. In the one case, men of iron will and determination subjugated their less daring fellow-countrymen, and by their aid made great strides in the civilisation of the world, when otherwise progress would have been at a comparative standstill. In the other, a decidedly inferior race was rescued from a state of barbarism, scarcely human, and compelled to take a useful position; their right to continue idle spectators of the toil of their fellow-creatures being contrary alike to the laws of God and man. Although the geographical range of negro slavery has been considerable, he should show that the negro has not changed his characteristics, whether located under the cold of a northern climate or the heat of the tropics; and, moreover, that while in slavery he was incomparably better off than he is as a freedman. Slavery has flourished in Spanish America, the United States, and the West Indies; but of all countries, England has derived the most benefit from it. The slave trade, he observed, might emphatically be said to have laid the foundation of our commercial greatness; our cotton aristocracies had been raised upon it; while to it Liverpool and Manchester mainly owed their prosperity. Never had it fallen to the lot of any savages to enjoy so many opportunities of elevating and improving themselves as the negro, and the result had proved how incompetent they were to appreciate European civilisation. Captain Pim quoted from statistics of the deaf and dumb and idiotic negroes in the free and in the slave states of America, for the purpose of showing that in the nonslaveholding states the proportion of those so inflicted were much greater than in the slave states, and he inferred from these statements the inferiority of the negro, when removed from control, not only to the white man, but even to his fellows in slavery, and that the efforts to elevate the negro would ever fail so long as they act upon the unsound theory of equality of races. Referring to his personal experience at Jamaica, Captain Pim said, "The most striking peculiarity is the abandoned profligacy of the coloured races. Port Royal and Kingston, in this respect, are sinks of iniquity. Religion struck me as being at a very low ebb everywhere. I remember, in 1860, that the Bishop was compelled to reject the entire class assembled for confirmation at Manchioneal. The Baptists' revivals and prayer-meetings, if they had not excited in me a feeling of deep sorrow at the depravity and hypocrisy which marked the proceedings, would have been simply ludicrous, the screaming and chattering being more characteristic of a meeting of monkeys than like an assemblage of men and women; and I am not surprised at the evident anxiety of the leading Baptists in this country to disclaim any spiritual connection with their black imitators in Jamaica. In short, the unchecked depravity of the negro crops out on every side, details of which would be quite unfit for publication, and which must be seen to be believed." The deductions he drew from the character of the negro as he had depicted it was that the negro, in a state of freedom, continues powerless to advance himself in civilisation, and that he was most improvable when under moderate control. It was no longer expedient to make a slave of him; he has performed his part in the world's history in that capacity; and even as he superseded a weaker system of labour, the slavery of the ancients, so Watt and Stephenson had surely and for ever emancipated him by the introduction of an agency more powerful still. He had no right, however, and civilised man had no right to allow him, to pass his existence without in any way contributing to the advancement of mankind. Captain Pim next proceeded to apply the principles he had endeavoured to establish to the explanation of the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, and to the measures adopted by Governor Eyre for its suppression. In this portion of his paper he spoke in very severe terms of those who had censured the governor for his proceedings. In reference to the proclamation of martial law and the trials by court-martial, he said his countrymen generally confounded the two; but there could not be a greater mistake The latter was the law applied to the trial of naval and military men who voluntarily made themselves amenable to it by the act of joining the respective services. It was written law, based on the Articles of War and the Mutiny Acts, and also on the "custom of the service," to use the technical term. Martial law, on the contrary, was, in fact, the absence of law. The Duke of Wellington's definition was clear, and, like everything that had emanated from that great man, to the purpose. Martial law," he said, "is neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army; in fact, martial law means no law at all; therefore, the general who declares martial law, and commands that it should be carried into execution, is bound to lay down the rules, regulations, and limits, according to which his will is to be carried out." The removal of Mr. Gordon from Kingston to St. Thomas-in-the East was, in Captain Pim's opinion, in strict accordance with the law, and he contended that the trial was deliberate and impartial, and that the officers who tried him constituted a competent tribunal. Alluding to the conduct of the Government at home in the matter, he condemned in no measured terms the treatment that Governor Eyre had received, and he contrasted it with what it would have been if Lord Palmerston had been alive. Captain Pim contended that some well-considered plan of firmly governing the blacks must be adopted, or the whites would shortly, in self-preservation, be compelled to abandon Jamaica; because the principles on which dissimilar races ought to be governed were not yet understood by our rulers.

Several gentlemen personally acquainted with Jamaica and with the negroes of Africa took part in the discussion, including Mr. Aria, Mr. Semper, Judge Hibbert, Mr. Winwood Reade, Mr. Harris, and Dr. Hunt, every one of them joining in their commendation of the conduct of Governor Eyre, for whom three cheers were given before the meeting separated.

THE CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

(From the Spectator, Feb. 3.)

IN the whole range of English politics there is no question of which the leaders of parties are so afraid, or which is so certain to come up one day for definite settlement, as the ultimate control of the Army. It is probably the one subject upon which the Royal Family, as appeared from the correspondence of the Prince Consort with the Duke of Wellington, feel intensely, and the only one upon which there is constant and wilful misrepresentation in the Houses. The popular belief even among the educated is that the Army, like the Navy, is a force at the complete disposal of the Sovereign when her authority is exerted through the responsible Minister of the Crown. This theory, however, though absolutely true of the Navy, is true of the Army only in a very restricted sense. It is true that Parliament votes the supplies necessary for the Army, and could by withholding them at once render its continued existence impossible, a power incessantly exercised by motions for reduction in the amount asked by Government in its estimate. It is true also that Parliament retains one power absolutely unique in Europe, that of refusing to pass the Mutiny Act, through which alone officers retain a legal right to enforce military discipline. But these extreme powers which in their entirety neither have been nor can be exercised, give Parliament no power over internal discipline, or promotions, or any personal question connected with Army management. Those appertain exclusively to the Sovereign as hereditary Commander-in-Chief, and are exercised through her agent, to whom she either delegates her entire power, as was done in the case of the Duke of Wellington, who was styled officially Commander-in-Chief, or great part of her power, as in the case of his successors, who have been only Generals Commanding-in-Chief. Over this division of the military system the Minister for War has theoretically no authority—no power, for example, to forbid the completion of an ill-judged appointment. Practically he has considerable power, for he can refuse to defend such an appointment in his place, but if he did this often he would find himself involved in an irreconcileable quarrel with the Court, which no Minister conscious of usefulness is willing to begin. Appointments therefore which the Minister himself knows to be unwise are constantly defended in Parliament, the Minister holding the spectacle of disunion between Parliament and the prerogative more dangerous than the actual mistake then under discussion. This is the origin of the surprise with which the country occasionally hears reforming heads of the department defend acts they *must* dislike, a surprise the greater because by the Secretary's patent the whole power of the Crown appears to be devolved on him. In the words of the patent, the "Administration and government of our Army and land forces of every denomination whatever" are committed to the Secretary of State, and as if to place the extent of this authority beyond all doubt, the old reservation which, for example, existed in Lord Panmure's patent, has been withdrawn. This reservation ran as follows:—"Excepting always so far as relates to and concerns the military command and discipline of our Army and land forces, as likewise to the appointments to and promotions in the same, and so far as by our Royal Commission the military command and discipline thereof shall have been or shall from time to time be committed to, or vested in, or regulated by, our Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, or our General Commanding-in-Chief for the time being." Clearly therefore the Minister is theoretically absolute, and so he would be but for an anomaly the *Sunday Gazette* of this week has for the first time revealed. The power of the Minister is in part delegated by prerogative, and there exists a letter, written obviously by the possessor of the prerogative, restricting the *use* of the powers conceded very much in the language of the old reservation. The control of the Army being strictly a branch of the prerogative such a letter is legal, and the Minister is therefore once more relegated to his old and anomalous position—that being responsible to the country for every military order, he is nevertheless powerless as to the issue of certain orders greatly affecting the efficiency of his department. He has to defend men he did not select and censure men he cannot remove.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the existence of a document impairing the efficacy of such a patent will now be matter of parliamentary inquiry, or that the arrangement must be reduced, if not to a better at least to a more distinct and formal shape. Either the letter must be withdrawn or the patent revised, and some clear statement made as to the extent to which an undoubted prerogative must be exercised through a Minister responsible to Parliament, instead of a General responsible only to the Crown. The greatest of constitutional questions, the subjection of the Army to Parliament, a question evaded through four reigns, ever since George III. defeated his Cabinet upon it, will be once more upon the floor. There is, we believe, no other upon which it is so hard even for Liberals to come to an opinion.

It looks of course very simple to say that the force which Parliament pays, Parliament must control, but the true question is not upon that proposition, but whether it is wise that Parliament should assume a control which it could seize if it chose. That is by no means one of very easy solution. It is of course very hard that a Minister should be compelled to accept responsibility for acts he did not do and could not prevent—should, as we imagine has happened, defend appointments against which he had remonstrated. It is also hard that Parliament should not be able directly to control the Horse Guards as it can the Admiralty, should if annoyed by a bad selection be bandied about from authority to authority, and at last find itself face to face with a prerogative it is its duty to uphold. But then it might be much harder to place all appointments at the mercy of a Minister who is liable to the pressure incessantly exercised by members of the House of Commons. The Crown, except in the case of a very small clique, just as likely to be able as any other, has no conceivable interest in jobbing in the Army, rather wants with the instinct of Royalty to make it as good a weapon as it can become. Moreover, it has no liability to aristocratic pressure, cares no more for a Duke than a *bourgeois*, fears no deprivation of votes because an old Whig house is offended, and is utterly out of reach of an influential knot in the Commons. The sixty or seventy officers in that House could not make it appoint a popular General or displace an unpopular one, while they could so coerce any Minister alive if he were as resolved as the Duke of Somerset. This danger seemed to George III. so considerable that he absolutely refused his consent, telling the Duke of Newcastle that "he should not job his Army." There would be a liability to jobbery greater than exists now, and a tendency towards soldier-politicians from which England is happily altogether free. Moreover, it is a great point in favour of free institutions that the Minister at War should in Great Britain be usually or always a civilian, free from the frightful disease called on the Continent "Militarism," and constituting a permanent link between the civil administration and the Army. If the Minister were also Commander-in-Chief he must be a soldier, and while soldiers competent to the Cabinet are scarce, the country has no desire to see the choice more varied, the command of armies being perhaps the worst form of training for constitutional life. The Navy is not so well governed on the average of many administrations, that a similar system in the Army should be considered a panacea. On the contrary, while every Admiral has his grievance, most Generals are stout conservatives of things as they are, and discontent in the Army is a very different thing in politics from discontent in the Navy. The Navy is powerless at home within low-water mark, and is not entrusted with the charge of a mighty dependent empire, within which soldiers are sometimes too much given to reason on their position. Each mind will doubtless reason out the arguments *pro* and *con* by some preconceived theory, but we doubt if statesmen are yet prepared, till the final change in our military system which is one day inevitable ought to be prepared, to change the Army into a Parliamentary department, or to do anything except clear up the existing imbroglio. The patent certainly must be made clear, either by the reinsertion of the old reservations, or by the open acknowledgment that while the Secretary's authority is complete it will never, for reasons of State, be exercised on the questions formerly reserved, except after a previous resolution of the Houses. Such a declaration would remove the screen from before the face of the Commander-in-Chief, who is just as accessible to opinion as anybody else, while relieving the Minister of a responsibility radically unjust; would leave the Crown its unimpaired control upon a point upon which control is probably beneficial, and certainly for the present unavoidable, while acknowledging to the full that on this, as on every other question of constitutional authority, a vote of the Houses is the *ultima ratio* to which Crown and Cabinet must in the long run gracefully submit.

CHURCHILL'S GRAVE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 1.)

I stood beside the grave of him who blazed
The comet of a season, and I saw
The humblest of all sepulchres, and gazed
With not the less of sorrow and of awe
On that neglected turf and quiet stone
With name no clearer than the names unknown
Which lay unread around it.

The well-known poem of Byron which begins thus has much interest, apart from its subject. One poet honouring the grave of another is a pleasant sight in itself; but in this case there is a curious accumulation of associations; for we have one poet honouring another in verses written in professed imitation of a third poet, and a third poet whom he had learned to appreciate through his friendship with a fourth. "Churchill's Grave" stands among the Occasional Pieces in Byron's works, and bears the date "Diodati, 1816." Now, in 1816, Byron left England for the last time; landed at Ostend, and went by the Rhine to Switzerland. At Geneva he made the acquaintance of Shelley, who, besides his general influence over him, undoubtedly led him to feel the power and charm of Wordsworth more than he had ever done. He still laughed at him now and then to be sure, and talked of—

Wordsworth the grand meta-quizzical poet,
A man of vast merit, though few people know it,
My acquaintance with whom, as I told you at Mestri,
I very much owe to my passion for pastry.

But besides this "passion for pastry," Byron, in spite of all his foibles, had a passion for the real and the beautiful, and to *that*—with a little help from Shelley—he owed the "acquaintance" in question. Accordingly, the sheet which contained "Churchill's Grave" also contained a note in his handwriting, in which he said that there could exist few greater admirers of Wordsworth than himself; and that, if he had imitated what he thought his defects as well as his beauties in the piece, still the piece was a compliment. And, undoubtedly, the poem is a curious one, with a peculiar attractiveness of its own, which makes it stick to the memory more closely than the "deeper commemoration" which Scott thought the subject deserved from Byron might have done. In a certain sense, it is only the noblest of parodies; for, as was natural, Byron exaggerated the quaintness—the old-fashioned humour tingeing solemn sentiment—of Wordsworth's early manner. As, for instance, when he puts the old sexton's answer and its effect upon himself in the following way:—

Thus spoke he: "I believe the man of whom
You wot, who lies in this selected tomb,
Was a most famous writer in his day;
And therefore travellers step from out their way
To pay him honour—and myself whate'er
Your honour pleases." Then, most pleased, I shook
From out my pocket's avaricious nook
Some certain coins of silver, which, as 'twere
Perforce, I gave this man, though I could spare
So much but inconveniently.

Even here, however, the aroma of fun—fun which is not irony—makes part of the charm of the whole by its very homeliness, affected one like those homely smells which hang about old drawers of china and old family furniture, and have the subtlest associations with the past. The close, too, of the little poem,—

I did dwell,
With a deep thought and with a softened eye,
On that Old Sexton's natural homily,
In which there was Obscurity and Fame,
The Glory and the Nothing of a Name,—

has a certain sombre music and tenderness—with hints of deepest melancholy—which leave the mind under the proper poetic influence, and show it that the touch of pleasantry in the poem is pleasantry of the heart rather than of the comic faculty. The warmest admirer of Churchill cannot quarrel with his share of the compliment; nor the warmest admirer of Wordsworth with *his*. It is much for the one that Churchill's grave should have been the very last spot ever visited by Byron in his native country. It is something for the other that Byron should have been studying his style closely at a time when his mind was full of the Rhine, of the Alps, and of Shelley; was warm from his separation with his sister and his child; and when the Venetian period of meaner passion and sadder satire had not yet begun.

It chanced that I found myself at Dover the other day, and not going to Calais. Ordinarily Dover is only the stepping-stone on which a man puts his foot to leap across the Channel. But I was pacing beside the great brown rolling waves, and watching the mists that clung to the grey cliffs, with no other object than a few days' escape from London; and naturally my thoughts turned to the historical associations of the ancient town. The Roman figures are grown dim. The feudal memories gather about the Castle, and float high in the air above the familiar life of today. But there was no great strain on the imagination in picturing Byron some fifty years ago at the grave of a man buried some fifty years before that; so I dismissed the more ancient ghosts of the custom-house officers who plundered Erasmus, and of the barons who defeated Eustace the Monk, and proceeded to hunt up the churchyard of the ancient church of St. Martin-le-Grand. How hoary the memories belonging to that spot may be gathered from this fact, that a king of Kent settled canons there in A. D. 691. Centuries rolled by, and Henry I. placed the foundation under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who turned the canons out—for the sort of irregularities, no doubt, which were afterwards ridiculed by Walter Mapes. St. Martin's then became a parochial church, and so remained till 1528, when it was desecrated, and from that time onwards the old building gradually dropped away. The church had nearly all vanished in the last century; but the churchyard was still used, and rather affectionately known as "the old churchyard;" and here, in November, 1764, was brought the body of the popular satirist of the age, who had died young at Boulogne,—his death accelerated by an attempt to reach England and die *there*. Those were days of very lively patriotism and politics, one need not say, the Seven Years' War having left everybody's mind full of Wolfe, and Hawke, and other heroes; while the unpopularity of Chatham's successors had just had the effect of stimulating the national pride by a dash of indignation. The British lion was proud, and he was angry; and both his pride and his anger roared fiercely through the rough but vigorous heroics of Charles Churchill, a parson who had quarrelled with his gown and his wife, but whom the English middle classes admired for his pluck and his geniality, and his readiness to attack grandees,—and even perhaps a little for his big figure and big fist, and the love of British porter which he combined with his special and loudly proclaimed love of the British Constitution. No doubt there was much stir in Dover when *that* body was carried in to "the old churchyard," and the famous friend of the famous Mr. Wilkes was laid among the friends and relations of the honest Doverians.

The interest of the present Doverians in St. Martin's I found to be growing somewhat faint now; and I had to state what I wanted with some particularity before the people whom I asked about the churchyard seemed to understand why anybody could wish to see it. The ground was "closed," they said; only one bit of the old church was standing, they believed; but it was near the market and up Marketstreet, and no doubt I could find out all about it on the spot. So I set off, passing the monument put up by the 60th Rifles to their comrades who died in India; and the corner of Snargate-street, where the Hardwicke family took its rise from the house of Mr. Philip Yorke, a Dover attorney of George the First's day; and soon reached by a sloping rather mean street, hemmed in by other mean streets, a gloomy old churchyard enclosed by a gloomy wall. This was St. Martin's, and a fragment of the old church loomed dismally across the other end of it. The gate was locked, but the key was in the hands of a superannuated sexton—a grave-digger with no graves to dig—who kept a little dairy round the corner. He was soon forthcoming, and we entered the burying-place—a long narrow falling piece of ground, with two rows of thin balsam trees, looking very sad in their winter leaflessness, down the centre. The grass was strewn with yellow fallen leaves; the tombstones were rusty and neglected; in short, this resting-place of the dead was dead itself, lying buried in the heart of the town amidst houses which shut it out from the two great natural features of the place—the cliffs and the sea. But the melancholy which such a scene inspired was somewhat relieved when I found the sexton knew Churchill's grave at once.

Who lasts a century without a flaw,
I hold that wit a classic, good in law.

Churchill may be little read now, but he is read enough to his grave green in the memory of those who have to show it to occasional strangers, and that is something. "Th way, sir," the sexton said (a little pleasant old man he was though his chin, like his churchyard, wanted mowing), and, passing a few yards from the gate, he led me to the spot; where, on a queer little modern gravestone of the humblest kind, I read as follows:—

1764.

HERE LIE THE REMAINS
OF THE CELEBRATED
C. CHURCHILL.
Life to the last enjoyed, *here* Churchill lies.
The Candidate.

A couple of small bay plants were growing out of the grave—a flat small one, lined with a narrow rim of stone—and Churchill's lines occurred to me:—

Let one poor sprig bay around my head
Bloom while I live and point me out when dead;
Let it (may Heaven, indulgent, grant that prayer)
Be planted on my grave, nor wither there.

His wish has thus been heard. The stone now standing is not the original stone, but was put up, it seems, by a pious churchwarden still living. Of Byron's visit, curiously enough, the present sexton had never heard. That Byron made it, is certain, for he expressly says himself that his poem is founded on "a fact," and there can be no doubt that he made it in 18 16, when waiting for the Ostend packet, and wrote the lines that year, while his recollection was fresh. The "old sexton," whose "natural homily" so impressed him, must have been (as I gathered from his successor) a certain venerable Ruffin, who—all unconsciously no doubt, or he would surely have talked his life long of the adventure—supplied Byron with certain materials for poetry. I strove hard to get at some characteristics of Ruffin, but could only discover from his representative that "he usually smoked a pipe when working." Was there a dash of satire in the veteran gravedigger here—a hint that he more than others had reason to know how man passed away like smoke? Doubtless, there rose from many of the graves which he dug in 1816 and afterwards a whiff of tobacco purchased from the silver of Byron. It was with a curious mixture of feelings that I left the place. There is something in the coldness of old graves which soothe the anguish caused by the new; and I could not but reflect also how much the world would lose in its literature and life, of thought and sentiment, or what ennobles and purifies man, if we ever ceased to turn to the recollection, and to respect the memorials, of those who have passed away.

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.
DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £5,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Colman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 1⅛d. "
3 do. ... at 2s. 0 13/16d. "
2 do. ... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 13th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 0⅞d. "
Do. " Demand ....}
Do. Scotland " ....} 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland " ....}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 "
Do. 6 " .... 4 "
Do. 12 " .... 5 "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેંકીગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.......................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months........................ 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक आफ हींदुस्टान, चेना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up.......................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund....................................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.
THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do, do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડોચન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 " ... 1s. 11⅞d.
4 " ... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 " ... 1s. 11½d.
2 " ... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 " ... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London ....at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅜d. "
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—Hereditary Debility.—Taints of the constitution allowed to pass unheeded and unpurified often develop themselves in the offspring, and cause many refractory maladies. The preventive of such sad consequences exists in these thoroughly cleansing Pills, which may be taken with safety and efficiency from the advent of the first symptom to the departure of the last trace of deranged health. The printed instructions wrapped around every box are the best and simplest guides for all sufferers in search of a remedy for recent or chronic ailments, and this medicine is admirably adapted by improving the digestion and aiding assimilation for renovating the health of the naturally delicate, and for restoring the strength of the prematurely decrepit.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. } The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & CO.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
2 " ... 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do Do	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	" 30	"
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	" 30	per case.

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.
They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—
CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.
HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.
SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs.30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.
BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.
RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	99
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	53
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. Yellow Seal ...	28
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	28
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Meadow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Punch's Almanac for 1866 ...	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols. ...	16	8
—— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
—— —— Cover for ditto ...	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns ...	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
—— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays:—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ...	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments ...	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins ...	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt ...	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads ...	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books ...	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk ...	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham...	3	0
Round Games for all parties ...	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce ...	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties;—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys ...	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures ...	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young ...	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures...	2	12
—— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured	2	12
—— half coloured ...	3	12
—— whole coloured ...	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth ...	3	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page ...	4	8
—— No. 10. 3 ditto ...	3	8
—— No. 12. 3 ditto ...	2	4
—— No. 34. 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems... ...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866 ...	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.
Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASEER LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

OFFICES TO LET.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation have still several ROOMS TO BE LET as Offices at moderate Rents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Offices of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOTT.
22nd February 1866.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWUR, a well-known BUNGALOW called "GLEN OGLE," *with Furniture,* at Mahableshwur. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
27th February 1866.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, at Breach Candy, a splendid upper roomed BUNGALOW, occupid by ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., with immediate possession. Apply to MR. M. B. VICCAJEE, Custom House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores; JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.
Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner-Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.
CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.
Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
CAUTION.
Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.
L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from
The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—
"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."
Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.
CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.
To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.; and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 19 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund..................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M.D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Agents for the Society.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston .... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... " DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount *to little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
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Christopher Bushell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ....Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
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Henry Fowler, Esq. ....London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
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Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
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DIRECTORS.
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H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.
The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
39 Dozens Earthen Bowls.
200 do. Tumblers (small size).
40 Sets of Wire Dish Covers.
6 Dozens Pictures in gilt frames.
A few Sets of Imitation Fruits.
Also, Carved Furniture, such as Teapoys, Round Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chests, and other articles.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Jacconets.
8 " " Shirtings.
11 " " T. Cloth.
16 large size Fireproof Iron Safes.
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches.
5 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
6 " T Red Hoodnies.
7 " Pink Prints.
An Invoice of rich Bohemian Glassware.
4 Cases Fancy Goods, consisting of Mohair, Guards, Pearl Necklets, Gilt Rings, Silver Mounted Smelling Bottles, Fancy Needle Boxes, Ladies' Companion, Scissors and Knives, Ladies' Bags, Brooches, Ear-rings, Studs, Snuff Boxes, Butting Dolls, Round and Oval Mirrors, Inkstands, Pictures, &c.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.
A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.
Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.
WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second-hand Bichoba.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 5th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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